THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NO. 55,393—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10700
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th ,,	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th ,,	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th ,,	OCEANA	6610	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th ,,	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
30th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	...	...
13th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10700
27th ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
18th ,,	EGYPT	8000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 598 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Glasgow	6529	...	...	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Aug.	15 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6073	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9330	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	819
,, Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 27th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri. 28th July	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, sailing Pasni, Gwadar, Chahbar about Wednesday, 26th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer to sail on 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

BAGGAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. ,,
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr ,,
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. Ferdinand	6,016	B. Cobol	26th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... ,, 545 ,, 625*
Saloon Class to London and back..... ,, 864 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
,, Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Saloon Class to London..... ,, 545 to 585
,, Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servisi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Danneckar	5,993	22nd July 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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THERAPION No. 1
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 16,850,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Post Box No. 207,
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SILVERWARE
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150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

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THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. "SHELL" 150°

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
,, ,,	,, cooked on cut	... ,, 2-8	,,
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	,,	... Re. 1-0	,,
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	,,	... ,, 1-0	,,
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	,,	.. ,, 1-0	,,
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... ,, 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

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either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

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BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST,
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DINNER.

SELECTED BILL-OF-FARE DAILY.

ENGLISH SIDE DISHES—A SPECIALITY
BEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

MESSING SUPPLIED MODERATELY ON MONTHLY TERMS.

CONTRACTS FOR EVENING PARTIES, DINNERS, ETC.,
UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

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GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, upto 12-30 noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1911, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals, Lascars, etc., of the Port Trust.

Form of tender and schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineers Storekeeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Clothing."

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each Tender.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it, shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder.
19th July 1911.

In the matter of THE BOMBAY AND LONDON TOBACCO CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that we the Undersigned Attorneys in India, of the Liquidator of the above Company, (which formerly carried on business as Cigarette Importers and Sellers at 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and whose Stock-in-Trade was sold on the 20th December, 1909, as from which date all liability of the above Company in respect of the said business ceased), are about to render our final account to the said Liquidator in London and any persons having claims against the above Company are required to send particulars thereof to us on or before the 4th day of September, 1911, immediately, after which date we will close the accounts of the above Company, so far as the Indian Assets and Liabilities are concerned and render our final account thereof to the said Liquidator as aforesaid.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1911.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
for T. G. RAWLINS, LIQUIDATOR.

Grahams Buildings,
Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 21st day of July, 1911, for works in the WIDENING of QUEEN'S ROAD from the Churchgate Station to the Wodehouse Bridge.

2. Plan may be seen and form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21st July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR-RESTAURANT-CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1st NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba) ..Dep. 22·0
Delhi .....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will also run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

GOODS TRAFFIC to Delhi for the Durbar.

Special arrangements will be made for the quick despatch of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICE of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, required for employment in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to :—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts :—

Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned :—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

P. HOLLAND-PRYOR, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 13th July 1911.

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BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29th July, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 24th July, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 18th July, 1911.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1911.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1911 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 29th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Race, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
2nd, 6th, 9th and 16th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
23rd 27th and 30th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 18th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... " 15

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N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

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Single Ticket	Rs. 5	Single Ticket	Rs. 1 8
Lady.....	" 2	Soldiers in Uniform	" 1 0
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2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

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BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
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Manager.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate	Discount Rate.
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	" 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted any length of time special contracts are made.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
29, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following :—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters—
B. R. 32—1 case : 120 pieces fringned rugs 50 plus 76 and 54 plus 80.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Hoosein Haji Jan Mahomad—
10 dozen black stockings.
20 dozen stockings miscellaneous.
5 dozen black stockings.

On account of the concerned—
14 dozen underwear.
5 ready made alpaca complete suits.
12 dozen lady's ribbed vests.
24 dozen coloured drawers.

On account of the concerned—
30 dozen plain white plates 8 to 10 1-2 inches.
30 dozen jugs.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immoveable property at Baba Dhaboo Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. Karamalli Molediua, the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ismailji Lookmanji, and pursuance to and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, 1907, and transferred to the said Karamalli Molediua by an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 25th day of August, 1909, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1911, on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Baba Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3746, and New No. 9747, Old Survey No. 1457, and New Survey No. 4594, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6567 and Street Nos. 85, 87 and 89 and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage ; on or towards the West by the aforesaid Baba Dhaboo Street ; on or towards the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Dawoodji Tyebji ; and on or towards the South by the property of Tyebji Adamji, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for Karamalli Molediua the Transferee of mortgagee at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF BUILDING WORK STORES AT THE GO-DOWN No. at Forjett Street, Tardeo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the owners sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 27th day of July, 1911 at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at the premises as above a large lot of surplus store suitable for building work consisting of bamboos, planks, brass and iron fittings for doors and windows, large copper and brass utensils, wooden cases, benches, tables, chairs, pickaxes, crowbars, shovels, and similar other articles for building work.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Calliandas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. N. Bansji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Calliandas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Lalji Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vasidas, partly by the Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dhan Shyam Lalji Chiman Lalji and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 2035 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE (IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES,) three big chawls opposite Elphinstone Road Station, on the north side of Elphinstone Mill, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 83 of 1910.

Cassum Haji Jooseb .....Plaintiff
vs.
Currimbhai Ramji and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Crishna Fatta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khoja Karrimbhai Ramji and Khoja Lowji Keshawji, under and virtue of the power of sale given under the several indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 31st day of July 1905, the 30th day of April, 1906, and 2nd day of November, 1907, and pursuant to the decree in suit No. 83 of 1910, dated the 14th day of July 1910, hereafter referred to Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties, on the premises, on the undermentioned days at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Sale of Elphinstone Road Property, on SUNDAY, the 30th day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.)

Both lots will be sold together.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78-78-208, 208, 209-209-221-221, and New Nos. A-11977, 1978, and New Survey Nos. 3-1923, 4-1924, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3499 (1), 3502, 3515 and Street Nos. 963, 966, 978, Ward Nos. 3499 (2), Street No. 963 A, Ward No. 3499 (3), and Street No. 963, B Ward No. 3503 (1), and Street No. 967, and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the west by a water passage, on or towards the north by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, and on or towards the south by the Public Passage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,230 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49,51,58 and New No. A/11934, 12349, and New Survey No. 1B/1927, 1C/1927, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G, Ward Nos. 3503, (2), and Street No. 957 A. Ward No. 3503 (3), and Street No. 967B, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a water passage, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water pipe, on or towards the North by the property of Kasinath Vithoba and on or towards the South by the Public passage, and all aforesaid properties were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors, Carimbhoy Ramji and Lowji Kessowji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 83 of 1910, under an order, dated the 24th day of November, 1910.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE at Ripon Road near Byculla, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co, Auctioneers, will by order of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Husenalli Mulla Hakimji under the power of sale given to an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of January, 1908, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 13th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot.

All the properties will be sold in one lot.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road near Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,100 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 169, New No. 13381, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 3558 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward Nos. 3846 (2), 3846 (3), 3846 (4), 3846 (5), 3846 (6), 3846 (7), 3846 (8), 3846 (9), 3846 (10), and Street Nos. 23A, 33AA, 33C, 33D, 33E, 33F, 33G, 33H, and 331 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Rusoolji Dawoodbhoy partly by the property of Karimji Alibhoy Barodawalla partly by the property of Taher Mahomed Lilan Mahomed partly by the property of Dawoodbhoy Isse, partly by the property of Essaji Sulamanji Canerwala and partly by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly, thirdly and fourthly hereinafter described and partly by the properties of Ismailji Ibrahimji Nagree and partly by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri on or towards the East by Ripon Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Fakir Mahomed.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,378 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 125-126, New No. A-13631 and 13633, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 1 A-3562, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3833 (3), Street No. 20B, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by a public passage leading from Ripon Road, towards the West on or towards the East by the property of Esmailji Ibrahimji Nagree, and on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,493 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 211-211, New No. B-13734 and 13735, and Old Survey Nos. 251-252, and New Survey Nos. 1 B-3564, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (3), Street No. 10B, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the South by a public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road to towards the West, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri, and on or towards the West by the property fourthly hereinafter described.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,582 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 211-211, New No. A-13734, 13735, Old Survey Nos. 251-252 and New Survey No. 1A-3564 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (2) Street No. 10A and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the South by the Public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road towards the West, on or towards the East by the property thirdly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West partly by the property of Tajbhoy Noorbhoy and partly by the property of Ladha Ibrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture, such as cupboards, Singapore cane chairs and sofa, sewing machine, vases, lamps, one single barrel rifles, one double barrel gun, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such as gold pendant, silver watches, silver studs, small loose pearls, wearing apparel, packets of candle, files, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred shigram, with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 lady's and one gent's bicycles.
1 dark bay Australian mare, in excellent condition, well bred and looks well in harness and saddle, perfectly quiet to ride and drive with dog-cart and a set of harness. Being sold as owner has been transferred.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HANSLI TANK ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Mr. Karsondas Thakersey Ramjee, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahadeo Pandurang Nagwekar, by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the said mortgagee, in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 20th day of February, 1908, and further charge dated the 17th day of December 1909, the following very valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All those two pieces or parcels of land, now formed into one, containing by admeasurement 3437 square yards or thereabouts according to conveyance dated 27th January, 1906, and 3465 square yards according to the Collector's Bills and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 34, 727, 728, 34, new Nos. 3452, 4670, 4671 and 3555, old survey Nos. 361, 364, 161 2-3 1 and 361 and New survey Nos. —— and —— together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward Nos. 4250 (1) and (2), 4251, 4253, 4274, (2) 4276, 4291, 4292, 4293, and Street Nos. 611, 611A, 612-614, 635A, 637, 651, 652, 653 and all which premises are situate on the South side of Hansli Tank Road, Dadar, at Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Gangadas Keshawdas Mehta and partly by the property of Ram Gopal Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jao Miranda and partly by the property belonging to Church of N. S. Da Salvacao, on or towards the North by the said Hansli Tank Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kashinath Baba Moray Nana Haldanker and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagee.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, for the Mortgagee at their office No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, or the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a large quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, dressing and writing tables, hat-stands, almiras, cupboards, phonographs, clocks and other sundries and iron safes, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Normand Miller Carter, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 24th July, 1911, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings mentioned in the list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE on MONDAY, 31st July, at 2-30 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, top floor above B. Ditmar's Show Room, valuable and neat mahogany and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, nearly new ebonized cottage piano, American writing desk, single and double mirror door almyrahs, writing table, easy, low and Carson chairs, iron bedstead, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiter hats-stand, dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, oil paintings, table ornaments, glass crockery and plated ware, etc., the property of Miss Evans and others.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—June 30, at Oriel House, Ballincollig, the wife of Major E W Alexander, Royal Field Art, of a son.

CLARKE—June 30, at 10 Wimblehurst Road, Horsham, the wife of Rev A C Clarke, of the C M S of a son.

FIRTH—June 30, at 9 Westcliff Terrace, Preston, the wife of Ernest C C Firth, Barrister-at-law, of a son.

HUGHES—June 30, at Carb's Bay, the wife of Major E M Hughes, 14th Jat Lancers, of a son.

DORRIEN SMITH—July 2, at Kingshill, Berkhamstead, the wife of Capt A A Dorrien Smith, D S O of a daughter.

ELPHINSTONE-DALRYMPLE—July 3, at Island, Petersfield, the wife of Capt F H N Elphinstone-Dalrymple, of a daughter.

INGLIS—June 28, at Frittenden Rectory, Staplehurst, the wife of the Rev Rupert Inglis, of a daughter.

INGRAM—June 22, the wife of T Ingram, M R C A, L R C P, Welford, near Rugby, of a daughter.

LE MARCHANT—July 3, at H M Dockyard, Devonport, the wife of Capt Evelyn R Le Marchant, R N, of a daughter.

NEILSON—July 1, at Cobtree, Maidstone, the wife of Capt W G Neilson, D S O, 91st Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—KNOWLES—June 28, at St Michael and All Angels' Church, Summertown, Oxford, Lieut-Commander Gordon Mollod Cameron, R N, son of Lieut-Col C Cameron, Indian Medical Service, of 2 Pemberley Crescent, Bedford, to Theresa Blanche Cathcart Knowles, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, Bart, of 3 Moreton Road, Oxford.

COWAN—HODGSON—June 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon, Lieut Charles Frederick Roy, R N, son of Major W F Cowan, of Alveston, Warwickshire, to Dorothy Catherine, daughter of the Rev Francis H Hodgson, Clopton, Stratford-upon-Avon.

MORLEY—RUNYON—June 30, in Holbrook Church, Suffolk, the Right Hon Arnold Morley and Elsie Waite Runyon, widow of the late James Runyon, of New York.

DEATHS.

ANGELO—June 30, at Bath, Emily Louisa Angelo, widow of the late Major John Angelo, Indian Army.

CLOSE—July 3, at Leamington, Vere Henry Close, late Capt 60th Regt, aged 81.

CUBITT—July 1, in Uganda, Lewis Hills Cubitt, son of the late Col W G Cubitt, V C, D S O, and Mrs Cubitt, of The Grove, Camberley, aged 38.

DUNBAR-DUNBAR-RIVER—July 1, at Green of Rothes, Morayshire, N B, Harry Dunbar-Dunbar-Rivers, commander, R N, J P.

LE CORNU—June 27, at La Hague Manor, Jersey, Col Charles Philip Le Cornu, R J A, C B, aide-de-camp, aged 81.

INDIA.

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

BHAT—July 20, at Ahmedabad, Manilal Pitamber Bhat, B. A., LL.B., beloved nephew and Articled Clerk of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Solicitor, aged 35 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLATHWAYT—July 14, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of C H Blathwayt, I C S, of a daughter.

COLLINS—July 15, at Bakloh, Punjab, to Captain and Mrs L P Collins, 4th Gurkha Rifles, a son.

DEATH.

NICOLAY—July 13, at Mussoorie, Frances May, aged 68, widow of the late Francis Gilbert Nicolay of Tirhoot.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 12m. Sunsets 7h. 18m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, two shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30. "The Follies" at 9-45 p.m.

Maxim : "Business tests character."—F. Marion Crawford.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Varwoerts" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

LECTURE.—Professor D. N. Choudhari, M. A, of Hindu College, Delhi, will deliver a lecture on "The message of Raja Ram Mohan Roy" at 6 p.m. this evening at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir. All are cordially invited to attend.

Y. M. M. A.—The 16th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-morrow at 10-40 a.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohammed Ali will deliver a lecture on the "Secret of Success" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. T. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

Two-Step.....Fidgety Phil .....Kops
Kops Kops
Selection.....Miss Hook of Holland ...Rubens
Valse .....The Count of Luxemberg...F. Lehar
Grand March ...Pomp and Circumstance...E. Elgar
1st Symphony in C Major.....Beethoven

A. Adagio molto, Allegro Con brio, B. Minuetto, Allegro molto vivace, C, Finale Adagio, Allegro molto vivace.

Overture.....William Tell .....Rossini

THE FOLLIES.

Mr. Henry Dallas, with his clever Company of "The Follies," opens to-night, at the Novelty Theatre at 9-45 p.m., by which time the public are requested to be seated. This Company has shown extraordinary results throughout its tour and comes to Bombay with a big reputation.

No doubt the Bombay public will appreciate such a talented Company and liberally patronise them during their short season here. Judging from the bookings at Soundy's a big house is expected. Free souvenirs will be distributed to the public.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ANOTHER full programme of pictures has been secured for to-night and the management are confidently looking forward to holding the record houses that have been seen here last few weeks. There are several strong and attractive films and each should be a distinct draw. Abraham's Lincoln's clemency is a stirring little story of the great Civil war and contains some full scenic effects coupled with brilliant acting. The Japanese school of Samura gives the looker-on a graphic idea of how this famous old clan still maintain their customs and train their children in the old classical fights. The comics are all good and visitors can rest assured of some really hearty laughs. The management wish to draw special attention to the fact that every night except Sunday there will be two shows of pictures only at 7 to 8 and 8-30 to 9-30. At 9-45 p.m. "The Follies" will be seen. On Sunday night however the three shows of pictures will be shown as usual.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RAJA BAHADUR'S CLAIM.

Dwarkadass' Bribery Accounts.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Bombay Cotton Mills in respect of his claim of two lakhs of rupees.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiff ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine were for the Company.

Deoji Damodar, examined by the Advocate-General, said he knew Dani very well. His father and Dani were very intimate friends and saw each other daily. Dani suggested to witness' father that the latter should get transferred to the Bombay Cotton Mills big sums from the current account of the plaintiff in the other two mills. At that time the Tricumdass and Lakhmidass Mills had not a good reputation. As arranged, at 11-30 on the 28th December, Dani's son came to the office to receive two cheques. Dwarkadass asked witness to draw two cheques, one of Rs. 85,000 on the Tricumdass Mills and another of Rs. 1,15,000 on the Lakhmidass Mills. Witness drew the two cheques. His father signed both cheques and handed them to Dani's son, who left their office in Oriental buildings. The Bombay Cotton Mills office was in Green Street, which was ten minutes' walk away. Witness' father asked him to telephone to the Bombay Cotton Mills to the effect that they should receive Rs. 2,00,000 from Shivlal in the form of two cheques and not to send the cheques to the Bank, also to keep the money in fixed deposit for two months. After this, witness, accompanied by his father, went to the Bombay Cotton Mills office and there saw the head clerk Govindji. Dwarkadass took the two cheques from Govindji and handed them to the witness to cancel the same. Dwarkadass gave certain directions to Govindji. Witness brought the cheques to the Tricumdass Mills office, and in the evening he heard from the Bombay Cotton Mills over the telephone. They asked how the cheques for two lakhs taken away by Dwarkadass were to be debited. Under instructions from his father, witness telephoned to the defendants' cashier to debit these two lakhs to the Tricumdass Mills. Jamnadass, the clerk of the Tricumdass Mills, asked witness how he was to debit the cheque of Rs. 85,000. Witness, thereupon, took the cheque book and put the word "cancelled" over the counter-foil. He then tore up the cheque of Rs. 85,000. Witness then had a conservation with his father, who gave certain directions to Jamnadass as a result of which, the latter made three entries in the rough cash book. Corresponding entries were made in the fair cash book, but the details of Rs. 1,58,611 debited to the Lakhmidass Mills were not given. In the book of the Lakhmidass Mills, Rs. 1,15,000 were debited to the plaintiff and credited to the Tricumdass Mills. The cheque of Rs. 1,15,000 was destroyed by the witness. All the items were then put in.

Continuing, witness said that the idea of these transfer entries was that each mill should get back its own cheque. At this time neither the Tricumdass Mills nor the Lakhmidass Mills had any cash to meet these cheques. At this time the Lakhmidass Mills Company was insolvent. The agents of the Mills owed a large sum, amounting to about Rs. 30,00,000 to the Mills and the company in turn to the Tricumdass Mills. The agents then were his father and brother. The brother had no means and the father was hopelessly insolvent.

Witness could give various instances, when Dani took bribes from his father. Witness saw Dani leave the witness-box. Dani then reminded witness how he (Dani) had assisted witness' father and give evidence in the suit remembering that Dani's father asked why witness was angry with him. Dani said "Bear all in mind and then give evidence." Witness instructed the defendants' solicitors as to the various items of bribery given to Dani. Witness' father kept books of account of his own transactions. After his death a creditor's suit was filed and Mr. Sethna was appointed receiver of the estate and he, accordingly, took charge of the books. On the 7th April, 1908, Rs. 10,800 were debited to the racing account of Dwarkadass Dharamsey. All bribery items and others including dabbling in tramway shares were entered in the saving account. The Rs. 10,000 witness paid to Dani. The entry in the rough cash book of the Tricumdass Mills showed the same Rs. 10,000 debited to Dwarkadas Dharamsey. The money was paid to Dani after they received Rs. 55,000 from him on behalf of the plaintiff. The Rs. 10,000 were given in consideration of the advances of Rs. 55,000 on the 7th April and Rs. 97,000 on the next day. On 25th January, 1909, Rs. 5,000 were paid to Dani after going through the same formalities, as Dani wished to be pleased before he said something good about Dwarkadass to the plaintiff at Hyderabad, where Dani said he was going. Dani subsequently never went to Hyderabad. Dani, after receiving the money, said he would induce the plaintiff to advance further sums to Dwarkadass. On the 3rd February, 1909, another sum of Rs. 10,000 was debited to No. 2 account of Tricumdass. That was a bribery account. The Rs. 10,000 were given to Dani by Dwarkadass, as Dani got an advance of one lakh to the Tricumdass Mills from the plaintiff. On the day, the sum of Rs. 1,05,715 was again advanced, another sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to Dani. From December 1908, Dwarkadass was in money difficulties and Dani knew that. On the 11th May, Dwarkadass obtained with very great difficulty two lakhs from Sir Sassoon J. David, and they were utilised for the Tricumdass Mills. Mr. Don then allowed an overdraft of Rs. 50,000 on the Mills' account in the Bank of Bombay. The two lakhs of the Lakhmidass Mills were obtained by receiving advances from various people and Banks. It was at Dani's suggestion certain cash was raised from the Bank of India.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalwad, witness said Dwarkadass' business was very much beyond his means, he lived in great style and acted as a very rich man. He also went in for racing to a very large extent. Witness was also racing on a large scale and used to take very heavy bets as the nominee of his father. Witness did not know about his father's fraudulent practises until after his death. Witness did not know that the entries he made were fraudulent. He understood them then to be perfectly regular. He understood the bribes to Dani to be regular too. Witness had told his father that the Marwari munims were swindling him. He knew them that, bribing was wrong. He became a party to that, because he was to obey his father. In the racing account, there were various cast items debited as given to the witness. They were bribes to other people such as Bhagwandass Bhagla's munim. Without referring to the books, he would not able to give the details of the bribery items. Witness betted on his personal account in small sums with the trainer. Many items were debited in No. 2 account of Tricumdass. All those items were not bribery items, but several of them were bribery items. Witness had taken part in each one of these bribes. Witness was eighteen, when these bribery actions were begun. On the 29th January, 1909, there was an item of Rs.30,000, but that was a genuine racing item. A suit was filed against the witness by the receiver of Dwarkadass' estate to recover sums debited to him in the racing account. There witness' defence was that all the items were bribery items. The receiver Mr. Sethna was satisfied that the items were bribery ones and he withdrew his claim with regard to those items. The personal guaranty it was usual for agents to give. At the time Dwarkadass gave securities, he did not ask for advances on his personal account. Witness was prepared to swear to that. The security roughly amounted to Rs. 3,10,000. In the beginning of December, the two mills owed to the plaintiff, a sum of about nine lakhs, but before this transaction, the amount was reduced about three lakhs. The transaction of the transfer was on the face of it fraudulent. He did not know why his father kept him silent. Witness did not then consider the transaction as fraudulent. After the 28th December, numerous cheques were honoured by the Bank. The reason was that his father put the bank in possession of the goods. Those amounts came to many lakhs of rupees. It might not have been impossible to arrange for the cheque of Rs. 85,000, had his father chosen to do so. On the 15th January, 1909, cheques of over two lakhs were honoured among them being two cheques for the plaintiff of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 10,500 respectively. The real insolvent state of the mills was not known to the people outside owing to the clever manipulations of his father. The mills had credit in the market in December 1908. The financial state of his father then was not known. There was no entry of the Rs. 10,000 paid to Dani on the 6th April, 1908 in the books. On the same day, the plaintiff had withdrawn Rs. 60,000 and odd. It was not such a help for which his father would pay Rs. 10,000 as bribe. He still persisted in saying that Rs. 10,000 were paid. The conversation between him and Dani after Dani's evidence took place just outside the Court room, Witness did not accost him, but Dani went to him and shook hands with him. Witness never went to witness on business, Dani must have known that witness was to give evidence. About eight months before his father's death, witness knew that he was very much involved.

Re-examined, witness said that in the beginning of December, the amount due to Shivlal by the Tricumdas Mills was Rs. 3,40,665 in the current account. Nothing had been paid in by the plaintiff from the 25th November upto the end of December 1908. The Tricumdass paid to the plaintiff Rs. 2,29,000 in current account apart from Rs.85,000 in the suit between the 1st and 28th December, 1908, the fixed deposit account remained the same all throughout. On the 1st August, 1908, Lakhmidas Mills owed to the plaintiff Rs. 1,49,434. Since then there had been no payments. The only payment, since then, was of the Rs.1,15,000 in the suit. From December 1908, upto Dwarkadass' death, the plaintiff made no personal advance to him. The last was on the 4th November, when the plaintiff renewed a four years' old loan of Rs. 1,35,000 on 300 debentures of the Lakhmidas Mills. Since then no advances were made to Dwarkadass. Dani was not deceived by the magnificent style of living of Dwarkadass, because he knew the financial condition of the latter.

Tricumdass Dwarkadass, the eldest son of Dwarkadass, examined-in-chief, said Tricumdas Dwarkadass and Company were the agents of the Tricumdass Mills. Witness joined the firm at the beginning of 1907. He was also a director of the three mills. He attended the agents' office regularly. Witness was made a nominal partner in July, 1907, in the agents' firm of the Lakhmidas Mills.

Witness then deposed to the two cheques given to Dani in respect of the Rs 4,50,000. The difficulties his father had in raising the s

THE HAN GROTTOES.

One of Nature's Marvels in Belgium.

Belgium has become of late years the happy hunting-ground of the tourist. Rapidity of transit and the cheapness and convenience of the circular ticket have been largely instrumental in bringing about this condition of things. But, in addition to its easy accessibility from all parts of England, there is much to be seen by the visitor to this little country. The art and architecture of its ancient cities, together with the sylvan beauties of the Ardennes, from an embarras du choix which is most perplexing to the traveller on the occasion of what must often, of necessity, be a short holiday. What is he to make a point of seeing and what can he safely leave out in the limited time at his disposal?

These are questions which are largely dependent on individual taste and which the many excellent guide books will help him to solve. But, however, brief a stay be made in Belgium, there is one attraction which must on no account be eliminated from the itinerary, and that is the wonderful Grottes de Han. It is here that Dame Nature shows us some of her most beautiful handiwork.

LABYRINTH OF CAVERNS.

It may be thought by many that the name "grotes" implies on a few insignificant grottoes—but such is not the case. They consist of a perfect labyrinth of large "salles," or caverns, and passages through a limestone mountain, such as may be found, to a greater or less extent, in any chalky district. The scientific causes leading to their formation is as follows: Corbonic acid gas from the air and from decomposing vegetable matter is taken up by the rain and surface water, which then dissolves the limestone in the direction of the least resistance, such as a crevice. This becomes enlarged and, in the course of time by mechanical and chemical action, a "swallow-hole" or "pot" is eventually formed, down which the water thunders, and by long-continued erosion produces underground caverns. In the Han district such a "swallow-hole" is known as an "aiguigeois." An excellent instance of one is the awe-in spiring Hell Pot, near Ingleborough, in Yorkshire whose depth is 330 feet.

In the Han caverns are to be seen numerous stalactites and their counterparts, the stalagmities, on the floors of the caves. These furnish a certain idea of the great antiquity of the Grottes. They are found to increase in length at the rate of one millimetre (.04inch) per two and a half years. Such a stalagmite as the magnificent Trophee at this rate must have taken 17,500 years to reach its present proportions.

VALLEY OF THE LOMME.

To visit the Grottes de Han it is best to train, cycle, or walk to Rochefort. At Rochefort Station you take the "vicinal", or light railway, which starts near the Biron Hotel. It follows the picturesque valley of the Lomme, and gradually rises to the height, unfolding delightful scenery at the numerous curves of the line. Proceeding along the steep Rochers de Faule, the journey's end is eventually reached at a point immediately above the Gouffre de Belvaux, near the entrance to the Grottes.

The Gouffre de Belvaux is where the River Lesse disappears into the bowels of the earth. In 1818 Count Robiano was let down by a rope, but failed to gauge its depth. By means of colouring matter it has been estimated that the Lesse traverses the mountain from north to south, a distance computed at three-quarters of a mile, in ten to twenty hours, according to the state of the river. After the Gouffre the guide takes the visitor along a footpath skirting the base of the mountain, past the Trou d'Enfaule (a former entrance to the Grottes) and on to the Trou au Salpetre, the present means of access.

On entering, there is an ascending stone staircase leading to the Galerie du Niveau which leads to the Salle Maree, the Salle Nouvelle, and on mounting still higher to the Salle des Scarabees with its Tente Royale. Then follows the Salle des Renards with its beautiful stalactites, the beehiveshaped stalagmite, La Ruche, the Salle de la Grenouille, and the Salle du Vigneron. Proceeding along the Galerie de la Buche, there appears the Salle des Mammelons, and farther on, on the right-hand side, the Salle du Trophee with its enormous stalagmite 23ft. high and 66ft. in circumference. Keeping on to the right, the way leads to one of the gems of the Grottes, the Mysterieuses. These were discovered in 1857 by the guide Lannoy, whose son now follows his father's vocation. The Mysterieuses consist of four small but very beautiful Salles, le Portique, le Mosquee, la Merveilleuse (with its Tiare stalagmite) and l'Alhambra with columns 3ft. in diameter produced by the function of stalactite and stalagmite.

Coming back once more to the Salle du Trophee, the way continues over the Lesse by a small bridge to the Place d'Armes in the centre of a large "salle," which leads to the greatest wonder of this underground system, the marvellous Salle du Dome. This gigantic cavern is 500ft. long by 450ft. wide and 170ft. high. It is strewn on all sides by gigantic blocks of stone dislodged from the roof by the earthquake of 1828. Bouboir de Proserpine, the Chouffeur and other stalagmitic formations are here shown up in all their crystalline beauty by the 60,000 candle-power lights thrown upon them. These having been extinguished the guide with the old-fashioned naphtha torch, such as was formerly used, rapidly climbs to the top to the Trone de Pluton on which he burns some magnesium wire. The effect of this in the inky darkness is extremely fine.

A THOUSAND-TONGUED CANNON.

The visitor now crosses a bridge to a boat, in which he seats himself for the final part of the expedition, a distance of some two hundred yards by water. The torch is extinguished and nothing but a feeble glimmer of light is visible coming round a bend from the opening of the cavern. A most beautiful optical effect is seen. At first there is a mere opalescence like the approach of dawn, which gradually increases until the outer world is reached. Near the mouth of the Grottes a cannon is fired, the sound of which reverberates and then dies away in a thousand echoes. The boat makes for the landing stage and the excursion is at an end. After crossing the foot bridge over the Lesse, the village of Han is a short ten minutes away on foot, where "vicinal" or carriage may be taken for the return journey to Rochefort.

In the entire journey under the earth there is not the slightest danger to be apprehended by even the most timorous. The passages and caverns are all lit up by electric lights suitably placed so as to show everything to it very best advantage. Sawdust is even laid down to facilitate, matters still further for the visitor although this is scarcely necessary for there is not a single slippery place from beginning to end of the journey. All those who visited the Grottes de Han when smoking torches were the sole methods of illumination will now see a great improvement. The numerous stalactites and stalagmites, blackened by smoke have once more resumed their natural white condition and with the improved lighting can be seen in all their indescribable beauty. The visit occupies two to two and a half hours so that it can easily be included in a day's excursion at the end of which the general consensus of opinion will be that the wonderful Grottes de Han are well worth seeing.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September, between Mr. H. O. Reynolds, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of Professor Osborne Reynolds, F.R.S., and Mrs. Reynolds, of Watchet, Somerset, and Theodora Madeline, eldest daugther of Mr. E. G. Hardy, C.S.I., and Mrs. Hardy, of Holland House, Cheltenham.

A marriage is arranged, and will take place in August, between Lieut.-Col. G. H. Boisragon, V.C., 5th Goorkha Rifles, and Mary Molyneux, younger daughter of the Rev. A. R. Harrison, vicar of Tettenhall, Staffs, and Mrs. Harrison.

The marriage between Major the Hon. Henry Guest and the Hon. Frances Lyttelton will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on July 12. The reception will be held at 1 Great Stanhope Street, which Viscount and Viscountess Clifden have kindly lent for the purpose.

Recently Mr. Morgan bought at Leipzig for £5,100 a remarkable Luther relic, a letter written by the Reformer to the Emperor Charles V. after his historic declaration at the Diet at Worms, and Germans were naturally by no means gratified at the prospect of a document of such historial and national importance being added to Mr. Morgan's American collection. Mr. Morgan arrived at Kiel on the 26th June and handed to the Kaiser the much covered Luther letter as a personal gift to the Emperor, who will find a fitting shrine for it Wittenberg, where Luther first made his great pronouncement.

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A GREAT AMERICAN DETECTIVE.

In London for the Coronation.

America showed herself generous indeed over the Coronation. She not only appointed a Special Ambassador to represent her at the formal ceremony, but she sent at least one of her most valuable citizens to assist in the business side of the proceedings. Scotland Yard, secured the services of Mr. William J. Burns, who of late years has probably been a greater terror to evildoers than any other man in the United States.

About half of Mr. Burns's fifty-one years, says the "Manchester Guardian," have been spent in detective work. He first showed his quality in 1885 when he ran down the persons who had altered the tally-sheets at an Ohio State election so as to give one candidate 985 votes when he had really received only 285. His next success was at St. Louis, where he secured the conviction of a gang of swindlers who had defrauded the Insurance Companies of hundreds of thousands of dollars by fitting up dwelling-houses with expensive furniture, insuring them, substituting cheap goods for their previous contents, and then setting the houses on fire. These achievements attracted the notice of the Federal Government, and Mr. Burns was appointed in 1890 to a post in its secret service corps. For some years he specialised in the detection of frauds against the Treasury, and convicted several suspected counterfeiters against whom no detective had previously been able to obtain adequate evidence. One of his most curious cases was the discovery of a conspiracy in New York for the manufacture of Costa Rica notes with the double purpose of financing a revolution in that country and of discrediting its monetary system.

The opportunity which gave Mr. Burns a national reputation did not come to him until 1903. At that time hints reached Mr. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, that extensive frauds were being carried on at the expense of the nation in connection with the taking up to forest lands in Oregon and California. As the Secretary began quietly to follow up his clues it became clear that there were powerful political influences hostile to an inquiry, and that some of the most responsible officials in his own department could not be depended on. He therefore applied to the Chief of the Secret Service for professional help and Detective Burns was allotted to the case. The investigation was a most intricate one, and it was two years before sufficient evidence was brought together to justify an indictment. But when the affair was brought into the open it produced a sensation. A United States Senator, a Congressman, and several prominent landowners were among those convicted. The actual depredations were found to have reached dols 3,000,000, and it was estimated that, if the plans for their extension had not been checked by this inquiry, they would soon have exceeded twenty millions. Fraudulent surveys, perjured testimony in support of claims to title, bogus entries, and the removal of fences were found to have been among the methods used. In carrying through this piece of work, Mr. Burns largely developed his favourite method of securing from the lesser malefactors confessions that started him on a trail leading to higher-placed offenders.

This Western Lands Inquiry brought Burns into close association with Mr. Francis J. Heney, who represented the Department of Justice in the conduct of the legal side of the prosecutions. Soon after the Oregon case was over, the reform party in San Francisco invited Mr. Heney to undertake the probing of the "graft" which was disgracing and corrupting their city. He agreed, on condition that he could secure the help of Detective Burns. Burns could desire nothing better than to join his former colleague in unearthing another big conspiracy, so he resigned from the Government service and came to California. Here the rottenness of the municipal police department made the work of the inquisitors especially difficult. Before the exposures came to an end, the chief of the San Francisco police was himself indicted for perjury and for conspiring to prevent the detection of crime. Many of the "best citizens" were hand in glove with the "grafters," and wealthy "public service corporations" were among the guilty interests. Both Heney and Burns ran serious risks during their investigation, but they brought it successfully through. Once more Burns used the confessions of the men below to enable him to reach the men at the top. Opinions will differ as to whether San Francisco has really been "cleaned up," but at any rate Schmitz, the corrupt Mayor, and many of his accomplices were convicted and punished, and their peculiar practices were discouraged for the time.

The latest affair that has been placed in Mr. Burns's hands is the tracking of the persons responsible for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times" office last October. In April he caused the arrest of certain leaders of a labour union on charges in connection with that outrage. Their friends retaliated by arresting Burns himself on a charge of kidnapping them. He was immediately released under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. The trial of this Los Angeles case is expected to be one of the most sensational of recent years, rivalling even the Idaho murder trials of a few years ago in the controversy that it will arouse concerning the alleged criminal character of labour organisations.

On the whole Mr. Burns's career, in its later phases at any rate, has differed widely from that of the typical English detective. His problems, and some of the methods employed in solving them, have been of a kind unusual in this country. Thus in regard to the prosecution of "Boss" Ruef in the San Francisco scandals a New York "Evening Post" correspondent wrote:—

"Burns was worse than any Nemeis of old in his attachment to Ruef." When the boss waked in the morning a Burns guard was peering into his eyes. When he slept he was watched by a Burns Argus that never winked. Ruef was plied with tales of terror. He was told of evidence that was plausible enough to a strong man. Ruef, weakened by his enforced imprisonment, saw before him an endless series of condemning documents. . . . Within two months his nerve had gone completely. Then came the drivelling confession in court."

In this old-fashioned and slow-going country we have a prejudice against hustling a prisoner by these "third degree" methods, however deep-dyed an offender we may suspect him to be. And some how, in spite of thus handicapping ourselves by our notions of fair play, we manage, in the detection and punishment of crime, to reach a standard of efficiency which the United States has hitherto been unable to approach. Only last month President Taft drew attention to this contrast when addressing a Criminal Law Reform Conference in New York. "The statistics," he said, "which show the crimes that go unpunished in this country as compared with those in England are startling and humiliating to any son of America who has pride in his fellow-countrymen as a law-abiding and law-enforcing people."

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

TROUBLE WITH HER HEAD.

How is Mrs. Sales?
Oh, her head troubles her a great deal.
Indeed? Neuralgia?
No she wants me to buy her a new hat.

THEN SHE WAS CROSS.

No, I cannot give up smoking for your sake, said the young man, but I have the will power to do so. Once I did not smoke for 15 years.

Fifteen years! cried the maid. How splendid! But how old were you when you began to smoke, then?

Fifteen, said the young man.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Boy—Come quick! There's a man been fighting my father more'n half an hour.

Policeman—Why didn't you tell me before?

Boy—Cause father was getting the best of it till a few minutes ago!

GAVE THE HINT.

A business man said one day after borrowing his office boy's knife—

How is it, Tommy, that you alone of my whole large office staff always have your knife with you?

I guess the boy replied, it's because my wages are so low I can't afford more than one suit of clothes.

ENCOURAGING.

The scissors clicked merrily and the barber's dog lay on the floor beside the chair.

Nice dog, said the customer.

He is, sir, said the barber.

He seems very fond of watching you cut hair

It ain't that, sir, explained the barber, smilling. Sometimes I make a mistake and take a little piece of a customer's ear!

THE SEEDS WERE INSIDE.

One morning Jenkins looked over his garden wall and said to his neighbour—

Hey, what are you burying in that hole?

Oh, he said, I'm just replanting some of my seeds; that's all.

Seeds! shouted Jenkins angrily. It looks more like one of my hens.

It is. The seeds are inside.

A FEELING QUESTION.

They had not been married long, and that comeplete blissful trust which young husbands and wives have in each other had not yet been broken. But one morning wife meekly remarked—

I mended the hole in your trousers pocket last night after you had gone to bed, John, dear. Now am I not a thoughtful little wife?

Well-er-ye-es my dear. But how the mischief did you discover there was a hole in my pocket?

NOT MADE.

A young man spending his holidays in the country, fell in love with a pretty milkmaid at a farm near by. Day after day he hovered about the farm, hoping to catch a glimpse of her till one day the farmer caught him peering into the yard.

What is your business here? he shouted.

The poor chap was so surprised he could only stammer, How's the milkmaid?

What? roared the angry farmer. Our milk isn't made it comes from the cow.

PUT UP AND PUT DOWN.

Mrs. Baker kept a little grocery shop and one day she made a quantity of strawberry jam which she labelled:—

Strawberry jam. Put up by Mrs. Baker.

When she went to the cupboard for a pot some days later she found some empty jars and the notice:—

Put down by Willie Baker.

HE DIDN'T MIND.

Mrs. Youngly had forbidden her son Willie to play with Freddy, but Willie didn't mind, not he.

Willie, cried Mrs. Youngly, when she saw her offspring calmly playing, in Freddy's company, I want you.

Willie, heard her, but continued to play.

Wil-lie! Come in at once! At once—do you hear?

Willie pondered.

Just a minute, Freddy, he said, turning to his friend, I'm going into get spanked. Wait for me, I'll be out in five minutes.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

Goldenberg, with a gold chain, met, Abraham, with a blass one.

Dot is no goot? exclaimed Goldenberg. Vy do you not get on?

Ah, replied Abraham sadly, ve haf not all your luck, mine friendt!

Luck! It is not luck. It is business—good business. If you vish to learn my business, come mit me to my secondhand clothes shop, and I vill sell you a cheap leetle stock to start vith.

Orlright—orlright! answered Abraham, his eyes shining greedily. You are a good friendt.

But his eyes did not shine with greed next morning, unless it was for his good friendt's blood.

He rushed angrily into Goldenberg's shop.

Tief—tief! he shouted. You sold me zis coat for ten shillings, and it is only worth two-and-six!

Dere you are, you see, replied Goldenberg blandly You haf learnt ze business already!

DO OR DIE.

'Tis night. Across the bedrom floor a frenzied mortal paces, his manly features sullied o'er with horrible grimaces. The brand of Cain is in his eye, the cold sweat on his forehead; his aim to do the thing or die, his language—terse and torrid.

For see, a foeman grips his throat; each turged vein and muscle stands out as though it would denote the rigor of the tussle.

He yields! But no; one last swift try ere strength is ended. For there upon the bedroom rug be bought for half a dollar, lies limp and torn, with twist and tug, his last new stand-up collar.

THEIR HONEYMOON.

Billson and his wife went off for their honeymoon in a motor-car.

Where did the spend their honeymoon?

It was a brand-new, large touring car the bride's father lent them for the occasion.

Where did they spend their honeymoon?

Billson drove the car himself. He didn't know anything about driving, but his wife tinsted him.

Where did you say they spent their honeymoon?

They whizzed alone at about 60 miles an hour, and——

Yes; but where did they spend their honeymoon?

And Billson steered the car with one hand and held Mrs. Bilson with the other.

But what I want to know is, where did you say they spent their honeymoon?

In the hospital!

WHY THE GAS-METER SMILED.

It would be jolly to have a real country servant! She would be simple and young and unsophisticated. So refreshing, after the way in which their city domestic had lorded the entire family.

Her name was Elsie and she turned out to be very simple and very young and very unsophisticated. She had never seen a carpet-sweeper or heard an alarm clock, and she stared in open mouthed astonishment when her mistress lit the gas stove for her in the kitchen?

But she declared stoutly that she would soon grow accustomed to her new surroundings and her mistress left her to work them out by herself.

How do you find the kitchen-range? asked the mistress at the end of a week.

"Deed, mum, it's lovely," replied Elsie enthusiastically. I never seed a stove with less trouble to it? Why, the fire you kindled for me when I came is still a burnin' mum and it asn't lowered even once?

SORRY HE SPOKE.

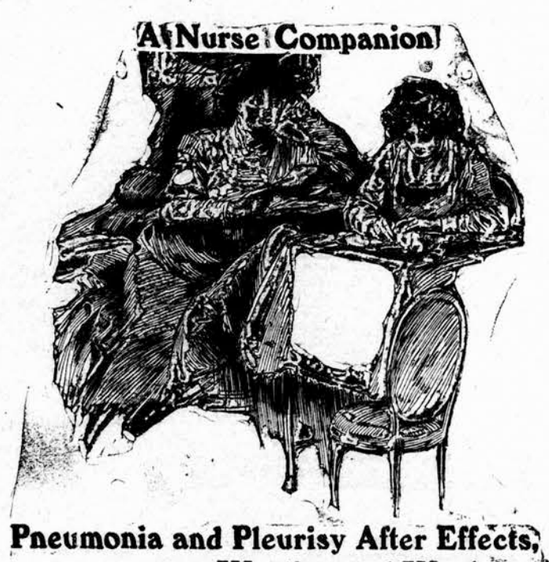
A man who moved to the country and bought a farm was just getting settled when a man with a book under his arm leaned over the fence and said—

Just bought this land?

Yes. Very fine farm. Must be worth £400. More than that. I paid £600 for it. Then there are indications of coal on it, too, which are alone worth £1,000. You don't mean it?

"Yes, sir there's coal on it. Then the new railway is going across one corner. I consider my farm worth £3,000 of any man's money. I wouldn't take a penny less What are you putting down in the book?

Oh, nothing much. You see, I am the tax assessor Other farms round here are not worth more than £300 or £400; but I've just put yours down at £3,000 because you insist. Good morning, sir Glad you've moved into the neighbourhood, and hope you'll stay some time."



Pneumonia and Pleurisy After Effects, Wasting and Weakness

Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine *words failed* to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and *wasting*, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her *a new* and *better* lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

Completely Overcome.

Miss Daisy Dunford, High Street, Shrewton, Wilts, writes:—"I have found Phosferine to be a wonderful remedy. Some two years ago I had pneumonia and pleurisy, which left me with terrible pains in my back and legs. Two doctors prescribed for me, but gave me not the slightest relief. I could not sit, lie down, or sleep, on account of the incessant agony, and I became so exceedingly *weak and wasted* that my friends were seriously alarmed. My appetite failed, and the little food I ate caused indigestion; my life was nothing but a prolonged torture. The doctors said it was a form of neuralgia and sciatica, but the words do not convey any idea of my fearful state. I thought I would give Phosferine a trial, which I did, and after taking it for a little while, the pains were not nearly so acute, and finally left me altogether. I *regained flesh*, felt stronger, the indigestion entirely disappeared, and now, thanks to its marvellous aid, my health and strength, is completely restored. I cannot put into words my gratitude for the good Phosferine has done me, for I feel it has given me a *new and better lease of life*."

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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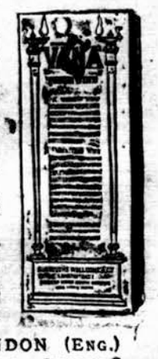

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SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Surrey Win by Six Wickets.

After giving Surrey a capital game at the Oval the All Indian team were beaten by six wickets. Surrey, with eight wickets in hand, required 70 runs to win when play was continued, the score being 35, Spring not out 20 and Davis not out 8. With the total advanced to 46, Davis was leg-before, and at 64 Spring was bowled. Hayes, however, than hit out, and the necessary runs were soon obtained. At the commencement of his innings Hayes hit a ball from Warden over the rails for 6.

ALL INDIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H D Kanga, c Vigar, b Bird ...	73	c Spring, b Bird ..	21
P Shivram, c and b Bird	5	c Abel, b Bird ...	2
B Jaja Ram, c and b Hayes ...	57	b Bird... ...	0
B P Meherhomji, c Hayward, b Bird ...	42	c Hitch, b Bird...	5
Prince S Rao Gaikwad, l b w, b Spring ...	25	c sub, b Hayes ...	25
M Bajana, b Abel ...	0	c sub, b Hayes ...	0
J S Warden, b Bird	24	c Hitch, b Hayes	12
K Salam-ud-din, b Abel.	7	b Hayes ...	13
P Balu, b Bird ...	3	b Abel ...	26
H D Balsara, b Abel ...	7	b Bird	0
K Seshachari, not out ...	1	not out	4
Extras ...	20	Extras ...	12
Total ...	264	Total ...	120

SURREY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Haywar l, b Balu ...	11	not out... ...	20
P H Slater, b Balu ...	1		
Hayes, l b w, b Warden	95	not out ...	30
Vigar, b Balsara ...	20	run out ...	6
G T A Wiri...son, c Seshachari, b Balsara ...	0		
M C Bird, b Balu ...	36	b Balsara ...	1
Goatly, run out ...	1		
Abel (W), c Salam-uddin, b Balu... ...	36		
Davis, not out ...	22	l b w, b Balu ...	10
Spring, b Kanga ...	17	b Warden ...	34
Hitch, c Jayaram, b Kanga	30		
Extras ...	11	Extras ...	4
Total ...	283	Total (for 4 wkts)	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALL INDIA—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hitch ...	26	5	69	0	Abel ...	12.2	0	52	3
Bird ...	28	10	48	5	Wilkinson..	3	0	3	0
Hayes ...	18	2	52	1	Spring ...	4	0	14	1

Second Innings.

Bird ...	22	7	50	5	Hayes ...	18	2	42	4
Spring ...	6	1	12	0	Abel ...	1.4	0	4	1

SURREY.—First Innings.

Balu ...	31	2	109	4	Salam-ud-din	15	2	43	0
Balsara ...	18	1	54	2	Kanga ...	1.4	0	22	2
Warden ..	17	0	59	1					

Second Innings.

Balu ...	19	5	36	1	Warden ...	9	3	29	1
Balsara ...	15	5	30	1	Kanga ...	1	0	6	0

KENT WIN BY NINE WICKETS.

Delightful weather favoured the opening of the Indian team's match with Kent at Catford on Monday of mail week and a fair company of spectators watched the cricket. Kent have Lord Harris playing for them. The Indians are without the Maharajah of Patiala and Mistri.

Winning the toss, Kent batted first. With 23 runs scored Hardinge was boled off his pads, while Humphreys left at thirty-seven. The Indians had lost three wickets for 84 runs when play in their game with Kent was continued at Catfort the next day and so effectively did Fielder bowl that the remaining seven wickets fell in an hour for the addition of 61 runs Following on 163 runs behind, the Indians lost three wickets before lunch for 47 runs. With one notable exception, the batting of the Indian team broke down badly and shortly after half-past four the match came to an end, Kent gaining an easy victory by nine wickets. The redeeming feature of and otherwise weak display was the splendid innings played by Meherhomji when the visitors followed on. Going in first, he was last out, having scored 84 out of a total of 176 by really admirable cricket. Watchful all through, he played the good balls well and punished the loose ones severely. While getting a lot of his runs by hard drives, he obtained the majority by beautifully-timed and crips late cutting, his work in that direction being so good as to arouse the liveliest admiration on the part of W. G. Grace, who was an interested spectator during the afternoon. So sound was Meherhomji's batting that during the two and a half hours he remained at the wickets he did not, so far as was observed, make a single mistake, the chief hits of a clever innings being a 6 and ten 4's.

Unfortunately Meherhomji could get nobody to stay long with him, despite the fact that, by putting Lord Harris on to bowl lobs, the Kent captain treated the cricket in a somewhat lighthearted spirit. Shafkat Hussein was his best partner, the two men adding 57 runs in forty minutes after seven wickets had fallen for 107. In the end, the Indians, thanks chiefly to this stand only, managed to avert the innings defeat, but Kent had only to go in and make 4 runs to win.

Earlier in the day Fielder and Fairservice had quickly finished off the Indians' first innings, in which three wickets had fallen overnight for 84 runs, the remaining batsmen being disposed of in an hour for another 61. Kanga and Bajana were separated at 100, having added 33 in half an hour, and following Kanga's dismissal at 113, after a stay of nearly two hours only Warden kept in any length of time the Bombay man being last out, after batting three-quarters of an hour. There was again a fine attendance quite three thousand people watching the play. Score;

KENT.

Hardinge, b Balu	10
Humphreys, c Kanga, b Balsara ...	19
Woolley, b Balsara	16
E W Dillon, c Shafquat Hussein, b Balu..	130
L H W Troughton, l b w, b Warden ...	26
A O Snowden, l b w, b Balu	12
Lord Harris, c and b Warden	36
Huish, l b w, b Warden	15
Fairservice, c Warden, b Balu... ...	11
Fielder, l b w, b Balu	13
Preston, not out	0
Extras... ...	30
Total ...	318

Second Innings—A O. Snowden, not out, 3; Fairservice, not out, 4; Preston, b Kanga, 0; total (1 wkt.-4.)

ALL INDIAN XI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H D Kanga, c Huish, b Fielder	45	b Preston ...	19
B P Meherhomji, c Dillon, b Fairservice ...	29	st Huish, b Woolley	84
B Jaya Ram, b Fairservice	0	c Huish, b Preston	11
P Shivram, c Huish, b Fairservice	0	c Humphreys, b Lord Harris ...	12
M Bajana, b Fielder ...	21	b Humphreys ...	12
J S Warden, c Snowden, b Fairservice ...	23	b Humphreys ...	0
H F Mulia, c Woolley, b Fielder	2	b Preston ...	0
P Balu, c Dillon, b Fairservice	4	b Preston ...	0
Shafquat Hussein, run out	5	b Fielder ...	21
K Seshachari, c Huish, b Fielder	2	b Fielder ...	1
M Balsara, not out ...	0	not out ...	5
Extras... ...	14	Extras ...	11
Total ...	145	Total ...	176

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KENT.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Balu ...	31	2	109	5	Kanga ...	2	0	15	0
Balsara ...	19	2	177	2	Warden ...	16·2	7	44	3
Shafquat Hussein...	11	2	23	0	Shivram...	3	0	17	0

Second Innings.

Kanga ...	1	0	4	1					

ALL INDIAN XI.—First Innings.

Fielder ...	19	2	69	4	Fairservice	15·4	6	33	5
Woolley ...	10	3	29	0					

Fielder bowled two no-balls.

Second Innings.

Fielder ...	4	0	13	2	Preston ...	24	3	65	4
Woolley...	5·1	1	5	1	Humphreys	12	3	35	2
Snowden...	4	1	13	0	Lord Harris	10	3	34	1

Fielder bowled two no-balls and Humphreys one no-ball.

NORTHAMPTON'S VICTORY.

Considerable progress was made with the match between the Indian team and Northamptonshire at Northampton on Thursday of Mail week twenty wickets going down for an aggregate of 237 runs. As an outcome of all this cricket the Indians, who have fared so badly in their previous matches, left off with a slight advantage, the completion of an innings on each side giving them a lead of 29 runs. At one point the Indians, going in first, looked like putting together a good score, Kanga hitting in dashing style, and receiving valuable support from Meherhomji and Warden; but the batting then went all to pieces, no one else reaching double figures. Half the side were out at lunch-time for 122, and afterwards the innings was finished off for 11 runs. Smith bowled with marked effect, and took four wickets for 15.

Northamptonshire fared even worse than their opponents. Five men were out for 49, and though Haywood and East took the score to 82, the innings closed for 104. Balu and Salam-ud-din bowled finely, and were blacked up by smart work in the field. Lord Lilford, the President of the Northamptonshire County Club, captained the home side.

The Indians, however, suffered another defeat on Friday of Mail week, Northants winnings by six wickets.

ALL INDIANS.

Dr H D Kanga, c Thompson, b East ...	65	b Wells ...	0
R P Meherhomji, c Wells, b Thompson ...	15	b Thompson ...	8
J S Warden, b Wells ...	34	b Seymour ...	31
M Pai, b Woolley ...	1	b Thompson ...	24
P Shivram, c Thompson, b East	0	l b w, b Haywood.	18
H F Mu...a, c Seymour, b Smith	6	c Haywood, b Seymour ...	0
K Salam-ud-din, st Buswell, b Smith ...	6	c and b Wells ...	16
P Balu, c Thompson, b Smith	2	c Smith, b Thompson	31
Syed Hussein, b Wells...	0	b Wells ...	9
M Balsara, not out ...	0	c Haywood, b Thompson ...	16
Shafkat, Hussein, c Beasley, b Smith ...	0	not out ...	6
Extras ...	6	Extras ...	1
Total ...	133	Total ...	149

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

G A T Vials, b Balu	1
Seymour, c Syed Hussein, b Balu ...	17
S G Smith, b Salam-ud-din	20
Thompson, run out	0
J N Beasley, b Salam-ud-din	3
Haywood, c Kanga, b Balu	23
East, l b w, b Balu	16
Buswell, b Balu	5
Woolley, not out	1
Lord Lilford, b Salam-ud-din	4
Wells, b Balu	9
Extras	8
Total	104

Second innings.—G. A. T. Vials, c Mulia, b Hussein, 54; Seymour, b Warden, 31; S G Smith, b Balsara, 33; Thompson, not out, 43; J N Beasley, c Hussein, b Balsara, 0; Haywood, not out, 17; extras, 4; total (4 wkts), 182 runs.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. V. A.

On the Cooperage ground, Bombay, on Friday evening, the Bombay Gymkhana played the Bombay Volunteer Artillery in the Harwood League. Once more a late start was made before a fair attendance of spectators. The game was in favour of the Gymkhana throughout, but the football was not of a very brilliant description.

Almost immediately after the start from a long kick by Watts, Findlay headed the ball past Vardon, scoring the first point for the Gymkhana. The Gymkhana were playing a better combination game than their opponents, but for a time, the exchanges were uneventful, although Cupper got dangerously near Vardon's stronghold more than once. Then Sim ran the ball up the wing and passed to Cupper, who put the ball in the corner of the net. Close pressing now took place round the B. V. A. goal, but their backs and S. Vardon played a stubborn defensive game and more than one forward dash was made by the Volunteers, Lewin once having to clear a ground shot from Forbes. A little later Cupper put in a rising shot which Vardon just put over the cross-bar, but a moment later the Gymkhana inside left completely puzzled, Vardon with a well placed ground-shot. Soon after this a penalty was awarded to the Gymkhana for a foul against Cupper. Watts took the kick and scored. The Gymkhana pressed continuously, but did not add to their score until half-time.

Bombay Gymkhana	4 goals
B. V. A.	nil

After the interval, the B. V. A. made a brief opening attack, but Watts cleared and Finlay made an individual run which, however, was productive of no score. The Volunteers made another incursion over the half line and Forbes gave Lewin a shot which he cleared. The Gymkhana forwards still pressed and now tested Vardon from the wing, but he saved cleverly and a moment later cleared a difficult centre from the same player. More close pressing followed and then Barrett put in a long low shot which gave the Gymkhana a fifth point. Then came an interlude of disconnected exchanges in which the Volunteers made several efforts to score, but the only event of interest was a neat save by Vardon from another dangerous shot by Barrett. Soon after time came while the Gymkhana were pressing. Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana.....	5 goals
B. V. A.....	nil

The teams were as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Goal, Lewin; backs, Watts and Wilmot; half-backs, Sturrock, Barrett and Onslow; forwards, Kennedy, Findlay, Vidal, Cupper and Sim.

B. V. A.—Goal, S. Vardon; backs, Bellamy and Vardon; half-backs, Mason, Patterson and Smith; forwards, McClumpha, Forbes, Winckler, Navin and Vears.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	7	7	0	0	43	1	14
R. G. A.	7	5	1	1	22	7	11
Bombay F. C.	8	4	2	2	16	10	10
Bombay Gymkhana	8	3	3	2	25	12	8
Telegraphs	8	3	5	0	7	19	6
Byculla Ry. Institute.....	8	2	5	1	4	29	5
Y. M. C. A.	8	2	6	0	4	18	4
B. V. A.	8	1	5	2	2	32	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is the Programme for Wednesday, 26th instant at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting).—

Jumping Competition.—Ponies may compete. See conditions on back of scoring card. Scoring cards can be obtained from the Gymkhana Office.

Half Section Tent Pegging.—The pegs will be triple. Conditions are printed on the back of the scoring cards which can be obtained in the Gymkhana Office.

Ladies' Spiral Race.—Competitors will ride in and out of poles three times up and down. If a rider strikes a pole sufficiently to displace the ball which is placed thereon she will be disqualified.

Mounted Infantry Half Section Race.—One of the half sections will lead two ponies or horses on foot unsaddled to his companion who is waiting for him with the two saddles forward at a mark. They will saddle their horses and ride the course to a certain point, exchange saddles, saddle up and finish together.

Chatty Race.—Competitors will ride a course and pick up chatty without dismounting. The first to return to the post with the chatty unbroken to win. Competitors will be given polo sticks and may break the chatties in the hands of other competitors. Riders must not go outside the course.

Egg and Spoon Race.—Competitors will line up to a rope, which is placed on the ground, mounted. The ladies will be started running from a distance about 25 yards beyond the line carrying egg on spoon and hand same to gentleman who will immediately ride a course. First past post with egg on spoon to win. The egg must not be touched otherwise than by the spoon. If either gentleman or lady drops an egg they may return for another, and all conditions as in the first case must be observed. Marks will be divided equally between the gentleman and lady.

Pony Scurry for ponies 14·1 and under.—Entries for the scurry should be received not later than after 3rd race and should state class of pony, name and approximate weight (all in) of rider.

THE COST OF LUNACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me a little of your valuable space in which to ventilate the following?

Mr. Burns, in answering Mr. Pike Pease in the House, on the 25th May last, said: "The expenditure on lunatics in England and Wales for twenty-five years ended March, 1909, was £71,500,000." These figures, it will be seen, do not relate to Scotland or Ireland.

Surely, Sir, this discloses a terrible state of things in the nation? It would seem by a letter addressed by the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland to the Lunacy Commissioners (vide page 68 of the 64th annual report of the Commissioners, year 1910) that Medical men in general are almost destitute of any knowledge of Psychological Medicine: that "there is in the country no adequate systematic instruction in Psychiatry. The evils of this neglect become year by year more and more manifest." On the 1st of January, 1910, there were 130,553 certified lunatic (vide page one, same report). Of these the pauper patients numbered 118,901. The causes of insanity are many, but largely preventable, like many physical diseases.

The question is, do medical men understand "lunacy" as they should? It would appear by the letter quoted above and from the fact the term lunacy is entirely lacking in a scientific basis seeing the word has no reference whatever to the sad subject of mental disorders, "they do not"! The following is the amusing etymology of the word: "Lunatic, Fr. lunatique, from Lat. lunaticus—affected by the moon which was supposed to cause insanity; insane from lunatus—moon l ke. . . ." The Encyclopædic Dictionary.

"Lunatics, Moon-struck people, The Romans believed that the mind was affected by the moon and that 'lunatics' were more and more frenzied as the moon increased to its full—Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.

"The various mental derangements . . . which have been attributed to the influence of the moon have to this day given the name 'lunatics' to persons suffering from serious mental disorders,"—Crozier. "Popular Errors," Chap. IV., p. 53.

Seeing the enormous cost of "lunacy" and that it is increasing by some 2,000 persons annually, is it not time, Sir, that at least the doctors, especially the Medical Department of the L.G.B., coined a word, with a scientific basis, describing mental disorders?

It is not comforting, from the letter quoted above to find, by the "Lunacy" Acts, only two ordinary qualified medical men are required to consign any unfortunate person to "any" "lunatic" asylum: and that, by the consent (illegal) of the L.G.B., only "one" is required to sign the certificate of pauper "lunatics." As to this practice, see pp. 63 to 67 of the 59th annual report of the "Lunacy" Commissioners. Should not M. P.'s on both sides of the House look into the subject without any further delay—Yours truly,

H. R. GAWEN GOGAY.

P. S.—As the Medical profession seem unwilling or unable to coin a term, with a scientific basis, may I suggest "mensitis?" Thus, we should get the term mensitis instead of the meaningless and grotesque word "lunacy" the Mensitis Commissioners instead of "Lunacy" Commissioners; mensitic instead of "lunatic," and Mensitic Institute instead of "Lunatic" Asylum, the term mensitis is, of course, derived from the Latin "mens," the mind, etc., and the Latin and Greek, "itis," inflammation, and assuredly does describe a disordered or disease 1 state of the mind. It would be interesting to know from the Local Government Board in what degree the mind (brain) is affected by the moon (luna) in any of its phases, or how it influences any kind of mental disorder?

H. R. G. G.

20, Queen's-road, London, S.W.
7 July.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 21.

During the week ending July 17th, 785,236 cwts of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January up to 10,079,510 cwts as against 70,17,076 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910 or an increase of 3,062,434 cwts.

EXODUS FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The much discussed annual exodus from the hills was evidently discussed in Council to-day, and it has been finally settled that the Headquarters of the Government of India will not move down to Calcutta, till after the Delhi Durbar is over, but that it is left optional to the Heads of Departments to take down a camp office if considered desirable before the Durbar.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

It is notified that (1) in each of the three months, August to October 1911, both inclusive, not more than 2,530 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale of which not more than 1,270 chests will be "Benares" and not more 1,260 chests "Patna" opium; (2) in November 1911 not more than 1,530 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, of which not more than 770 chests will be "Benares" and not more than 760 chests "Patna" opium; and (3) in December 1911 not more than 1,570 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale of which not more than 810 chests will be "Benares" and not more than 769 chests "Patna" opium.

CALCUTTA JUTE AND MONEY MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The jute market to-day was on the run and prices both for kutcha and pucca bales were substantially lower. The gunny market was steady. Mills are not buying until negotiations for a four day week are settled.

There was no improvement in the position of the share market which continued dull with business passing only on a small scale.

The money market was firmer on higher London discount rates, but business remains dull and difficult.

THE KING AND HARROW.

The following letter from the King was read by Lord Lichfied, who presided at the Triennial Harrow Dinner in the Savoy Hotel. "Buckingham Palace, July 3, 1911. Dear Lord Lichfield,—Please express to the members of the Harrow Association the gratification with which the Queen and I have received the assurances of their loyal devotion which you, as its President, have conveyed to us. I heartily congratulate Harrow upon the fact that many of her sons are at the present time serving the State in distinguished and prominent positions both at home and in different parts of the empire. I trust that the present generation will strive to emulate the example of those who have gone before them. I much regret that circumstances have prevented me from visiting Harrow, but I look forward to the pleasure of doing so on some future occasion.—Believe me, very sincerely yours, George, R.I, The Earl of Lichfield."

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The Imperial Maritime League is organising a petition to the King, asking his Majesty to withhold his assent to the retification of the Declaration of London, in order to avert national starvation in time of war. Many influential bodies have already consented to sign the petition, including the Imperial Merchant vice Guild the Manchester Steamship Owners, Association, the Glasgow Shipowners' Association, the Anglo-Belgian, Birmingham Greenock, Leith, and Nottingham Chambers of Commerce, and the British Chamber of Commerce of Italy. A petition from member of the Stock Exchange has been presented to the House of Commons praying the House to withhold its assent to the Declaration.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The favourable changes reported during the last two days are progressing though slowly. The rainfall has increased in Burma and continues in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the southern half of the Peninsula. A few falls have also occurred in the extreme North. The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, five inches, Rangoon, two; Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab and Cheerapunji, three; Kyaukpyu, four; Chittagomg, one and a half; Bogra, two; Jalpaiguri, three; and Mercara, two. The forecast shows a decrease in rainfall in Eastern Bengal and a probable increase in the interior of Burma.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O.Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Captain Lewellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having encountered fresh monsoon and high sea, moderating as coast was approached. The steamer "Breconshire" Captain R. Evans, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunbury via Colombo, experienced strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade.	Byculla made Fort Colaba.	In Ots	In Ots	In Ots
Previously registered	24·68	24·15	24·09	23·22	
Friday, 21st July	0·21	0·12	0·17	0·05	
Total	24·89	24·27	24·26	23·27	
Same date last year	31·34	27·50	27·12	26·20	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 21·65	In. cts. 50·12	In. cts. 29·29

During the Week ending 15th July, 1911.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Alot	6 41	Gangapur	3 44
Pachpahar	8 89	Hindaun	8 47
Kotah	4 34	Bayana	5 61
Indargarh	2 57	Bharatpur	0 93½

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Multan. Day temperature is normal at Multan and in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in large defect. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent districts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana, where day temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect except in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature remains in excess.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·26", Mormugao 0·30" and Karwar 0·98". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula to the south of Ratnagiri. Very light isolated showers have occurred in Mysore and the Carnatic.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast and isolated showers in the southern half of the Peninsula and possibly the Central Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.s. "Salsette," which left Aden on the early morning of the 17th instant, experienced upto longitude 56° E. moderate to fresh south-westerly wind and swell; till longitude 66° E. south-south-westerly to south-westerly strong wind and high sea; thence to arrival in port this morning west-south-westerly or south-westerly fresh weakening to moderate wind, cloudy or overcast with rain near Bombay. Winds in the Arabian Sea are of nearly normal strength.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Station.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 14th July to date.
Sunshine (20th)	93·8	86·5	...	0·00
Jask	100·8	86·3	...	0·00
Muskat	106·3	93·1	...	0·00
Multan	100·3	81·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	103·4	75·9	...	3·23
Lahore	104·4	81·2	...	5·24
Sirsa	105·3	88·5	...	2·20
Ambala	102·5	81·9	...	6·67
Delhi	103·0	86·7	...	5·16
Agra	102·5	85·5	...	1·21
Mainpuri	103·3	85·1	...	3·38
Jhansi	99·5	81·5	...	3·29
Cawnpore	104·2	84·4	...	1·92
Allahabad	101·6	84·5	...	4·83
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	84·0	77·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	95·4	80·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	98·2	79·1	...	7·43
Kotah	95·0	81·1	...	4·54
Bhuj	91·5	78·0	...	1·16
Dwarka	85·3	79·7	...	0·79
Veraval	88·1	80·3	...	3·93
Rajkot	94·1	76·0	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	88·1	81·5	...	3·63
Surat	88·4	80·1	...	7·86
Ahmedabad	97·6	79·2	...	6·73
Deesa	96·3	79·9	...	7·95
Neemuch	87·9	74·7	0·01	9·24
Indore	87·6	73·1	...	7·02
Jubbulpore	79·2	76·8	...	14·03
Saugor	74·0	71·1	0·12	16·03
Hoshangabad	79·9	77·4	...	10·56
Khandwa	79·9	71·6	...	5·38
Akola	80·4	76·1	...	9·85
Amraoti	77·5	73·8	...	9·18
Nagpur	81·0	75·8	...	19·47
Chanda	82·3	75·7	...	17·32
Raipur	82·6	77·6	...	18·72
Bombay	81·8	79·4	0·05	23·27
Ratnagiri	78·4	75·9	0·26	41·24
Mormugao	79·9	76·7	0·30	46·99
Karwar	78·8	75·5	0·98	50·87
Malegaon	81·0	75·1	...	18·85
Ahmednagar	75·1	71·0	...	12·18
Poona	75·6	72·8	...	6·79
Sholapur	79·2	71·9	...	7·75
Bijapur	75·7	70·7	...	7·29
Belgaum	72·3	67·0	0·02	19·20
Aurangabad	76·2	71·2	...	11·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	78·7	75·2	...	11·44
Hyderabad	77·3	73·7	...	7·19
Mangalore	77·3	67·3	0·65	59·46
Calicut	77·2	76·6	0·14	58·90
Cochin	76·9	74·7	0·17	50·32
Coimbatore	79·0	78·5	...	8·51
Mamlipatam	85·9	81·2	...	7·85
Bellary	78·7	75·3	...	1·10
Cuddapah	83·8	76·1	...	5·48
Madras	86·5	81·5	...	1·46
Bangalore	69·0	64·8	0·21	7·29
Coimbatore	76·6	71·3	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	81·8	77·3	...	1·31
Negapatam	83·4	78·0	0·10	2·56

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

OWING to the continued absence of rain, irrigation is proceeding on a very large scale in all districts served by canals in the United Provinces and the Punjab. There is a good supply of water, as last winter's snowfall was exceptionally heavy.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

The "Nauticus," which without being official, furnishes authentic information on German naval matters, appeared on June 30. One of its most interesting feature is the announcement of the dimensions and armament of the battleships of the Ostfriesland class. The "Ostfriesland, "Thuringen," "Helgoland," and "Oldenburg" were laid down in the years 1908 and 1909 but the data concerning them have hitherto been kept secret by the Navy Office. Some weeks ago the German newspapers reproduced from English contemporaries the statement that the displacement of these vessels was 2,400 tons greater than that of the vessels of the "Nassau" class, but it now appear that tha displacement is 3,900 tons greater. According to the "Nauticus" the "Ostfriesland" is 546f long, 93 1-2ft. in breadth, draws 27ft and has a displacement of 22,800 tons. Her armament consists of twelve 30·5 centimetre (roughly 12 inch) guns in six double turrets, fourteen 15-centimetre (roughly 6 inch), and fourteen 8·8-centimetre guns. She has three reciprocating engines developing 28,000 horse-power, and the speed attained is 20·5 knots. Compared with the "Nassau" the heavy guns, corresponding to the 12-inch guns of the British "Dreadnoughts," are 30·5 instead of 28 centimetres, and the strength of the medium armament has been increased by two guns, while that of the light armament is reduced by two, while that guns, of the light armament is reduced by, two. The dimensions of the large cruiser "Moltke," built by Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg which will probably be ready to make her trial trips in the autumn of this year, are as follows: Length, 610ft.; breadth, 96 1-2ft.; draught, 27ft.; displacement, 23,000 tons. Her armament consist of ten 28-centimetre guns in five double turrets, twelve 15-centimetre and twelve 8.8-centimetre guns. The vessel is fitted with Parsons turbines capable of developing 50,000 horse-power, and her speed is 25 1-2 knots. The displacement of the "Moltke" is thus 4,000 tons greater than that of the "Von der Tann", the strength of the heavy armament is increased by two guns, that of the medium armament also by two, while the strength of the light armament is reduced by four guns. The "Nauticus" states that during her trial trips the Von der Tann attained an average maximum speed of 27·75 knots, and in deep water at her normal draught travelled at the rate of 28 knots for a considerable distance. During her maiden voyage to South America the vessel fulfilled all expectations and made the last stretch on the homeward trip, from Teneriffe to Heligoland, at a speed of 24 knots. The large cruiser Goben launched at Hamburg on March 28 last, corresponds in all respects with the Moltke.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 22nd July.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 22nd instant from 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 25th instant from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd July.

574. Musketry Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 10 to 12 on Sunday, the 23rd and Wednesday, 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

575. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Saturday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m., and Sunday, the 30th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

576. Parade.—There will be a parade for

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 4,592 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with the English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Breconshire, 2,323 tons, Captain R. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bombury, via Colombo, with a cargo of sleepers.

The steamer Chesapeake, 2,885 tons, Captain W. Read, sailed yesterday for Port Said in ballast.

The steamer Cloutsham, 3,074 tons, Captain W. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 20th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S	Harlinge	Comdr ...	..Luck ..... R I Marine
R I M S	Northbrook	Lt Jones	..... R I Marine
R I M S	Mayo	Lt Comdr	..... Finnis ..... R I Marine
R I M S	Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	..... Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 21.

Arcadia...3573 Barcham ...Shanghai ...2-3 ...P & O Co
Breconshire.....2323 Evans ....S Wallace & Co
Chisapeake.....2886 Read ....Standard Oil Co
Evandale.....2468 Wilkie .....W & A Graham & Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldwin .....Bo & H S N Co
Gymerie.....2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Gallea .....555 Wratt .....K Nixon & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 End .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lawoe ....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Othello.....3327 Maclaren .....J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Salsette.....4592 Lavellin ....P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Voss s	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bossano	2763	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	26-7 ..	J F & Co
B Clan Leslie	2199	Goodwin	...	Dunkirk	31-7... J F & Co
D E Wartenfels	2334	Reimers	...H'burg via K'ches	24-7 ..	W & A Graham & Co
F Orsetal	2489	Nuisee	...Calcutta	...Venice	S N Co
K Khosru	2410	Hounah	...Jeddah	23-7	Bok P S N Co
L Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	...B'nagar	24-7	Bo S N Co
N Steenberger	2455	Jange	.....	..Rotterdam	W & A Graham & Co
O Islami	1604	Green	..Jeddah	5-8	B & P S N Co
P Ariel	2203	Hyde	..Antwerp	21-7	T Morrison & Co
Q Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	...Shuwaagar	22-9	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ranee	3631	McLennan	...Rangoon	22-7	T Morrison & Co
2 Scindia	3353	Kelso	.....Lpool	23-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberien	2032	Gore	...Dunkirk	...29-7	J M & Co
4 Cloutsham	3075	Osborne	...Antwerp	19-7	W & A Graham & Co
5 Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	.....Kobe	...28-7	N Y Kaisha
6 Clan Ferguson	3107	Jones	.....	...J Finlay & Co	
6 Crosby	2531	Bovey	.....	...T Morrison & Co	
7 Trieste	3203	Vlassics	.....	...Trieste	...1-8 .. A L S N Co
9 Hindia	3397	Goss	...Asgar Head	25-7	...M M & Co
10 11 Vorwaerts	3727	Dannecker	.....	Kobe	..22-7 A L S N Co
12 13 Egypt	4207	Ashbury	.....London	23-7	... P & O Co
15 Nurani	2870	Crebbin	...Calcutta	...25-7	T M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	...Mgtu	..22-7 ...Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Esmail	.....	..... B S N Co
Satunj	547	Hossein	...Karachi	...21-7 ... S N Co

B I DOCK

Kassra..... ....595 Elton ....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
21	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, July 17
	Breconshire	Evans	Bombury, June 26

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Lhasa	McDiarmed ..	Karachi
	Cloutsham	Osborne	Hull, &c

The steamer Chesapeak, Captain Read, obtained her port clearance for Port Said yesterday.

The following vesse's entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ranee, for Java.
" Lindula, for Persian Gulf.
" E F Ferdinand, for Trieste, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	From.
12	Merton Hall	Coast
18	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
18	Taroba	Straits
18	Ellenga	Negapatam
18	Elavana	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—70 bales wool B Hurbham ; 150 cwts wheat, R J Davar and Co ; 2 bales wool, R Pirchand.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—55 bales cotton, and woollen cuttings, M Samji ; 206 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, E Sultanally ; 41 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, S Megji ; 18 cwts gum, copal, A Visram ; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 30 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 825 cwts oil cakes, Tata Sons and Co ; and 51 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfel s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 98 bales cottonfy and waste, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ariel s—350 cwts tin clipping, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Clan Leslie s—7 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—20 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Siberien s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggians and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 345 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Trieste s—131 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—159 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 210 bales twist, M B Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—470 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Ceylon Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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INCLUDING

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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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30TH SONG ANNUAL.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat-ta, little girlie	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leerey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy !	Jack Pleasants
Hi ! Hi ! Hi ! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	...Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is p'laying	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ...	Billy Merson
Shirts	Morny Cash
We don't want a girl	Rich and Rich

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I wish I'd a girl like Molly ..	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day ...	George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight ...	Plantation Song
Waltzing the " Waltz Dream " Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night ! Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Maisie...	... Coon Song
Fol-ol-the-Diddle-ol	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' Inverness ...	Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling ...	...Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now !	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Cardle
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
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My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray ?	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes !	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	Wilkie Bard
Oh ! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Diash	G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular ?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arm around me	Miss Lassie Templeton
Oh ? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one ?	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ...	Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh ! the Sunday morning walk	Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy ?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up ? My Highland Lassie	Miss Dorothy Ward

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 22nd July, 1911.

MADRAS TIMBER TRADE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ruthless and suicidal exploitation of its timber resources that has gone on practically unchecked for centuries and has had such disastrous effects on several tracts, rendering them liable to droughts in certain reasons and to sudden and destructive storms and floods at others, India still continues to be fairly well off in the matter of forests and woodland and with the scientific conservation now in progress, it may be very reasonably hoped that, in due time, the country will possess an asset of literally inestimable value in its forests, between which and the prosperity of its teeming millions, there is the most intimate connection, despite the latest theory to the contrary. Conservation is imperatively essential, in spite of everything that uninformed critics urge against the Forest policy of the Government, but there is no valid reason whatever why conservation should not proceed hand in hand with sane and cautious exploitation of our varied timber resources. This is now well recognised, and of late, the Imperial Forest Department has been accomplishing no little valuable work in the way of investigation of our lesser known commercial timbers and of bringing these to the notice of the timber markets of the world. Meanwhile, though India does a considerable business in the export of timbers, it is becoming more and more evident that several species of foreign timber are finding a ready and profitable market in the country. The reasons for this are many, but perhaps the most important of them is that there are certain foreign timbers which possess peculiar natural advantages and are so cheap and abundant in their native habitat that they can be brought over here and sold at prices with which their indigenous rivals cannot possibly compete. A striking instance is furnished by the Australian woods which are being increasingly imported into India for railway sleepers as well as for building purposes and for the woodwork in underground mines. Madras forests at one time supplied the railways in that Presidency with a very considerable proportion of their railway sleepers, but within recent years, indigenous sleepers seem to have been seriously affected by Australian competition, and we find from the review of the seaborne trade of that Presidency for 1910-11, that, in that year, West Australia supplied Madras with wooden sleepers of the value of Rs. 4·53 lakhs. The Madras forests contain at least half a dozen cheap timbers from which wooden sleepers are manufactured, the chief of these being "Terminalia tomentosa" which is the most abundant of all.

It has been found, however, that the Australian sleepers are more lasting; in fact suppliers guarantee that the sleepers will live twelve years, whereas the life of local sleepers is not even half this. Besides, the Australian sleeper is much cheaper. Jarrah and other woods of the same useful family are exploitable in enormous quantities in the Australian forests and the facilities for extraction are presumably greater than in Southern India, but then it remains to be seen how long the forests of Australia will stand exploitation on the present immense scale. Meanwhile it would appear that a fortune awaits the genius who will discover a really successful preservative that will insure the South Indian sleeper woods a reasonable period of immunity against atmospheric, soil, insect and other adverse influences. In Russia, steeping in sea water is said to have proved an excellent method of preserving sleepers, but this device will not answer in a region of heavy and abundant rainfall like Southern India. South Indian forests used at one time to supply the bulk of the vast quantities of timber used underground in the Kolar mines, but here again though there are no figures in the review before us, it is well known that Australian competition has hit Madras hard. In the year named, Madras imported 3,186 cubic tons of teak valued at Rs. 2·90 lakhs from Siam and Java, and 44,881 cubic tons valued at Rs. 38·23 lakhs from Burma. She doubtless exported a fair quantity of her own teak, seeing that the year's wood exports amounted in value to Rs. 16·18 lakhs, but the fact remains that within recent years, the teak export business of the Presidency has contracted very considerably. This is, by no means, to be attributed to any superiority of Siamese teak over the Madras timber, the real reason being that the teak grounds of the Southern Presidency are being jealously conserved in the interests of posterity, so that the reckless feeling which once went on has been stopped, so much so that the price of this splendid timber has mounted up prohibitively and scarcity is experienced even in respect of supplies for local building and other purposes. It may be hoped that the industry will ere long recover its suspended importance, seeing that the valuable and extensive teak plantations opened by the Madras Government about three-quarters of a century ago near Nilambur, on the Malabar Coast, must be becoming exploitable.

In the form of cabinetware and furniture, the Madras imports in the year named were valued at Rs. 169,856, while the imports of tea chests were valued at a little over Rs. two and a half lakhs. In the previous year, the Presidency imported tea chests of the value of a little over Rs. three lakhs. The figures seem to show that the foreign tea chest has become a formidable rival of the native article, which, we believe, is made exclusively of the wood of the silk cotton tree, scarcity in the supply of which is understood to be the main cause of the decline in the South Indian tea chest manufacturing industry. The silk cotton tree is still abundant in certain Madras forests, but the trees are beyond the range of profitable extraction, and this is but another instance of foreign timbers being able to compete successfully with Indian timbers on the latter's own ground. Madras continues to do a big export business in sandalwood, the value of the exports in the review year having been Rs. 11·68 lakhs, the bulk of the exports having been from Mysore, and the chief markets having been Germany, the United States and France. As may be known, Mysore sandal has, in recent years, suffered badly from spike disease, which has had a very adverse effect, on the sandalwood industry of that enterprising and progressive Native State.

INDIAN OPIUM. AT the last Government sale of Bengal opium in Calcutta, on the 4th inst., for the first time opium for shipment to China and for countries other than China was offered separately. The quantity ear-marked for China, called certified opium, in all 195 chests, sold at Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 3,300 per chest. The rest, for shipment to other countries, such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Java, Saigon, etc., sold at Rs. 1,605 per chest. This great difference between the prices of opium in China and in Singapore, Hong Kong, Penang and Saigon and the facility that the geographical positions of these four places afford for smuggling the drug into China are matters which merchants here and in China view with alarm. The cunning of the low class Chinese, who are sure to avail themselves of opportunities for enriching themselves, can invent such schemes and devices for carrying on an illicit trade in Indian opium as neither the vigilance of the Chinese Police can detect nor the cruel and horrible punishment, that the Chinese Government may inflict on the smugglers, can deter. Uncertified opium, that is opium sold by our Government for shipment to countries other than China, can go to Hong Kong to be sold there retail for local consumption and from there its illicit introduction into Chinese territories in small quantities is not a matter of great difficulty. Besides, considering the great stretch of China's coast-line, it cannot be difficult to smuggle the drug into China from Singapore, Penang and Saigon. The quantity of uncertified opium that Government offered at the last sale was far beyond the actual requirements of the countries in question and hence the very low rates realized. If at the next sale at Calcutta, Government will offer a reduced quantity, with a view to making the supply adequate to the requirements of the countries concerned, it will, of course, cause a good rise in the price and thereby contribute materially towards lessening the temptation for smugglers to appear on the scene to carry on a trade in illicit opium to the great detriment of the legitimate trade in which merchants are now very heavily interested, having taken up all that Government has been offering for China at very high prices.

According to the new opium treaty which recently came in force, China has trebled the import duty on opium and it now amounts to more than 25 per cent. of the value of the drug. One of the conditions of the new treaty provides for the immediate removal of all the then existing restrictions on the trade in China principally in the province of Canton. So far it is not only unknown if these restrictions have been removed, but from 16th instant an additional impost of 480 dollars per chest is being collected on Indian opium in that province. Other provinces will, of course, soon follow suit, if Canton is allowed to collect their impost, and merchants are anxiously waiting to see what steps Government will to take to enforce its removal. China seems to have also asked for sanction to close three large provinces to the entry of Indian opium as per the terms of one of the clauses of the new treaty, and to have received the reply that until she has attended to the terms of the treaty regarding the removal of all the restrictions on the trade her request cannot be entertained. China seems to do as she likes and those terms of the treaty which she is to benefit by she is very desirous of observing with great promptitude, while those terms, whose non-observance will affect adversely the interest of the other high contracting party, she seems to dispose of without a thought. Under ordinary circumstances this is bad enough and our experience in past dealings with the Celestials at once tells us that we were foolish if we expected anything just and equitable from that quarter. But considering the great sacrifice we are making purely to oblige that country, from a humanitarian point of view, so far there does not appear any promise of any good resulting from it, as alcohol is said to be taking the place of opium in China. Under these peculiar circumstances the Chinese might have shown us a little more consideration by at least respecting the terms of the new treaty in a reciprocal spirit. If our Government are going to grant China sanction to close the three Provinces in question to Indian opium, we hope it will be strictly in accordance with the terms of the new treaty—after the removal of all the restrictions already referred to and after it has been proved to our satisfaction, that opium cultivation in the Provinces in question has entirely ceased.

OFFENSIVE MOTOR SIGNALS. AN outcry has been raised in London, which has been expressed in a passionate correspondence in the *Times*, about the noises made by the sound signals of motor-cars. We refer to the subject because some motor-owners of Bombay have not been guiltless of strange devices, which torture inoffensive ears, and although Bombay makes no pretence of emulating London in the matter, its inhabitants have been given some ground of complaint. So far as we know there is no motor-signal, the noise of which is beautiful, but motor-owners might remember that all they need is something sufficiently loud to apprise other traffic of their presence, and spare us the fantastic ear-piercing machines, which now and then afflict us. In London the nuisance has become so acute, that it has been forced upon the attention of motorist organisations, and it is announced that the subject is to be discussed by the Automobile Association. This is how it is described in a journal, which usually adopts a most sober tone :—"Motor-cars are no longer content with a horn or a musical instrument. An insolent variety of grotesque noises has been invented, and very widely adopted. Banshee wails, giant coughs, titanic gurglings and groanings, a rising and falling shriek like a great steamship's siren—a hundred nerve-shattering noises make day and night hideous in our streets for the professed purpose of warning pedestrians and other traffic that a motor-car is coming. No one in earshot of these things can disregard them. People working in offices, people walking on the footpaths, hundreds of people in no way concerned with the passage of the motor-cars using them are compelled to start, listen, and recover from the shock. The sounds are deliberate imitations of the cries of alarm and appeal to which human nature instinctively responds." This is indeed terrible. We do not profess, that Bombay has been-made to endure quite such wrongs as these. Let us hope, therefore, for protection. It is urged at Home that in some manner motor-sign ls should be standardised and the adopted standard be enforced by law. We welcome the idea. Let these ear-torturers be silenced before they reach us in India in larger numbers than at present.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Aden at 1·30 p. m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delta" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday the 24th instant.

THE provisions of the Provident Funds Act are extended to provide a fund established by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

THE gross earnings of the Indian Railways for the last week were Rs. 93,78,000 better than the corresponding period of last year.

IT is stated that the Earl of Crewe will take the title of Marquess of Houghton. His father, the famous Monckton Milnes, the poet, was, it will be remembered, created Lord Houghton.

CAPTAIN C. A. Watson Smyth gave a most interesting and instructive lecture yesterday evening in the Masonic Hall, Simla, on the "Evolution of Tactics. The lecturer traced the different phases in the evolution of tactics from the earliest period up to the Russo-Japanese War.

IT is proposed that Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, shall accompany their Majesties on their visit to India. This duty will not involve any change in the commissionership, as Sir Edward Henry will be absent from London only a few weeks.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN WOON left Bangalore, on Thursday evening for Bellary, having completed his tour of inspection at Bangalore.

MAHARAJA Sir Partab Singh on his return from England will take up his duties of regent of the Jodhpur State forthwith.

ON July 3, his Highness the Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., at the invitation of the Council of the Festival of Empire, delivered a lecture in the theatre at the Crystal Palace on the subject of "The Moslems of the British Empire." Lord Avebury presided.

THE cause of the faulty design of the new stamps of the United Kingdom has now been revealed, at least, in part. A common criticism is that the Sovereign's head is eclipsed by the ornamentation. We (*the Globe*) now learn that Mr. Mackennall was not commissioned to produce a whole design. The King's head was taken from a photograph, and the artist was instructed to produce a border. No wonder that the whole design lacks balance.

LORD CURZON of Kedleston, who was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society at its last annual meeting, addresses to the Press a letter explaining the urgent need for extension of the Society's premises in order to prepvide accommodation for its greatly developed work, and appealing for the sum of voo £100,000 to purchase the freehold of a building near the present premises of the Society, and to adapt it to the Society's needs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

AT the moment of writing we are still in the dark as to what the Kaiser really means by the coup (if that is not too strong a word) with which he startled the world at the beginning of the week. As his action in despatching a gunboat to Agadir in South Morocco affects ourselves and our good friends across the English Channel more than any of the other Powers, the moment chosen for the unexpected move is in accordance with the unlovely methods of the Wilhelmstrasse. How like German diplomacy to have raised such a difficulty just as the control of the foreign affairs of France had been placed in the hands of a statesman entirely new to his duties and when this country is still more or less engrossed with the Coronation of its King. Perhaps it may have been desired to give a rebuff to our national and Imperial *amour propre* as well as to take advantage of France's misfortunes. In the *Times* the suggestion has been made that the action of Germany is intended chiefly for home consumption. "There are reasons why Germany may not be sorry to distract attention from the position in South-Eastern Europe by a 'demonstration' elsewhere, and in any event 'demonstrations' of the kind—as our Berlin telegram once again shows—are ever agreeable to a section of German opinion. A general election may take place in Germany at any time between October and January, and perhaps it may be deemed expedient to appeal to the Chauvinists by a little gentle 'rattling of the sabre' in advance." Whatever may be the explanation it is interesting to observe that nobody in Paris has raised the cry *a Berlin*; indeed the calmness with which the incident is being discussed in the French capital is the talk of Europe based as that freedom from excitement is upon the belief—apparently well founded—that England and France are in this matter standing shoulder to shoulder. Possibly there was a wish in Berlin to find out whether the *entente cordiale* is as strong under King George as it was under King Edward. If there was any doubt on the point before there can be none now. The French papers of to-day, commenting on Mr. Asquith's statement, regard it as "excellent" and express the conviction that it has strengthened the *entente cordiale*.

THE VETO BILL.

The Opposition have been making a strong fight in the Lords against the Veto bill and although the Government have not yielded an inch the week closes with a feeling that a compromise may be arranged on the lines of Lord Newton's amendment. Lord Newton claims for his proposal that it leaves the Bill intact, but provides that there shall be no further restriction of the powers of the peers until there has been an opportunity of appealing to the country by means of a General Election. Sir Henry Norman may not be the most popular member of the House of Commons, but he has been if only for a very brief space a Minister and he is supposed to enjoy the confidence of some of the more influential leaders of the Liberal party. This is what he has to say on the new situation : "If it really be the case, as suggested, that the Conservative peers would pass the Parliament Bill if the Government accepted Lord Newton's amendment, then an interesting change has come over the constitutional situation. Liberals are in an impregnable position on the question of the Lords' Veto, and the Lords' amendments are, of course, wholly unacceptable. Every Liberal knows that the passage into law of the Parliament Bill, without the smallest alteration in any vital part, is a matter of life and death for Liberalism. But if the Bill, outside its vital principles, inflicts a real grievance upon the Second Chamber, we should surely remove it if we can, especially if by so doing we avoid the distressing spectacle of a fight to a finish on so grave an issue. Lord Newton's amendment merely declares that a Bill further to restrict the legislative powers of the House of Lords, rejected three times under the Parliament Bill by the Lords, shall not become law until again passed once by the House of Commons 'after the General Election thence next ensuing,' when it shall at once go forward for the Royal Assent. The amendment therefore proposes no Referendum, and would not enable the Lords to force a dissolution. It does appear to be a real grievance that after the passage of the Parliament Bill the House of Commons could immediately proceed even to the extremity of abolishing the Second Chamber altogether. Is there any valid objection to Lord Newton's amendment ? At first sight I fail to see one. And the national advantages of avoiding an acute constitutional conflict are obvious." In any case I cannot find many people who think that even should Lord Newton's amendment be rejected by the Cabinet—and they probably considered the matter at their meeting to-day—the Lords will finally reject the Bill. The Opposition are using for all it is worth the poor show made by the Government in the division on Lord Lansdowne's amendment when, as was pointed out from the Conservative benches, the number of peers Lord Morley was able to put in the lobby did not equal the new creations since the Liberals came into power. Lord Morley misunderstood this taunt. He thought that the peer who made the remark declared that the minority was entirely composed of peers made by the Liberals since 1906. He however was obliged to admit that of the 46 noble Lords who voted against the Lansdowne amendment 27 owe their peerages to the present administration. The root and branch Radicals will doubtless make note of the admission and use it when the opportunity arrives to show how difficult it is for Liberals to remain Liberals after they have been raised to the peerage. There is a good deal of lamentation over the attitude of Lord Courtney and Lord Weardale. Both are in favour of a Referendum and although they did not vote with, they abstained from voting against, Lord Lansdowne. Although the Government did so badly in this division they were not altogether without compensation. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, a stanch Conservative, did not shrink from rebuking his leaders for moving or countenancing amendments inconsistent as he contended with their allowing the Bill to be read a second time and I do not find his name among those who went with Lord Lansdowne. Moreover who would have expected Lord Durham to have voted with the minority ? Lord Roberts was on the side of the majority, but Lord Kitchener did not vote either way. Has he ever voted in the House of Lords ? I doubt it and I have never heard even of his attending the debates. Neither section of our great "Talking Shop" can have much attraction for a man of action such as he is and shortly he will have consonial employment if, as seems to be the case, he is destined to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

The Bill to amend the Indian High Courts Act 1861, which was issued to members of the House of Commons on Wednesday, is backed by the Under Secretary (Mr. Montagu), the Attorney-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs), and the Solicitor-General (Sir John Simon). The object of the Bill is explained in a memorandum to adopt the Act mentioned above to the needs of the increasing volume of judicial business by making provision, (1) for raising from 15 to 20 the maximum number of judges in a High Court ; (2) for establishing, if necessary, a High Court in any part of British India ; (3) for enabling the Government of India to appoint temporary judges from time to time. Under Section 16 of the Act of 1861 the power to establish a High Court of Judicature is restricted to territories, "not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court." In the Bill introduced by Mr. Montagu that power may be exercised "in any portion of the territories within His Majesty's dominions in India, whether or not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction "of another HighCourt" and where such a High Court is established in any part of such territories included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court it shall be lawful for His Majesty by letters patent to alter the local jurisdiction of that other High Court and to make such incidental, consequential and supplemental provisions as may appear to be necessary by reason of the alteration of those limits. The temporary or as they are called in the Bill itself, additional judges are to be appointed "for such period not exceeding two years as may be required."

MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD OF PROGRESS.

Prince Mohamed Ali Pasha, brother of the Khedive, during his visit to London as the representative of Egypt at the Coronation received a deputation from the Moslem Brotherhood of Progress who presented the following address.

To His Highness Prince Mohamed Aly Pasha.

May it please Your Highness :—We, the Members of the Moslem Brotherhood of Progress, most cordially welcome you on your visit to England, on the happy occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.

We greet Your Highness as the representative of a family which claims many illustrious men of the age, as Warriors, Administrators, and Regenerators of the Moslem world.

The great seat of learning—the world-famed Jame Azhar which has fostered the best Moslem traditions from ancient times ; the annual adornment of our Holy Kasbah, the progressive economic development of your country, are instances of your family's glorious achievements.

We hail your presence amongst us, as Representative of a country, which occupies a unique position in the Moslem world, and so closely unites three continents by ties—material and religious.

We trust that Your Highness and the Moslems of Egypt will take befitting interest in the realisation of our aim to establish in England a residential Centre of Education for the Moslems. We beg your Highness to convey our feeling of Islamic Brotherhood to His Highness the Khedive and to the Moslems of Egypt and to assure them of our sincere wishes and work for their happiness and prosperity.

London, June 27.

The address was read by Syed Abdul Majid, LL.D., President of the Brotherhood, and the Prince returned thanks in a sympathetic speech. His Highness is described by those who have met him as a man of considerable culture and as keenly interested in education and in the regeneration of the people of Egypt.

THE EUROPEAN CIRCUIT.

Five of our recent aerial visitors carried the Esperanto colours and stars, and the enthusiasm with which the daring competitors were greeted by the adherents of Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof to some extent made up for the comparative indifference of the London public as a whole. At the banquet given in honour of the airmen by the proprietors of the *Standard* at the Savoy Hotel, Dr. John Poller, President of the British Esperanto Association, presented a telegram from the British Esperantists welcoming and congratulating the competitors, while Miss Blake, a member of the Council of the Association, took a flight waving the Esperanto flag as the machine rose from the grounds at Hendon. The officially recognised language of aviation is, I am informed, Esperanto. With reference to the inadequate amount of interest which the "European Circuit," as this important race is called, has aroused here I quote the following from the *Westminster Gazette* :—"The contrast we noted between the few Londoners who were sufficiently interested in aviation to rise early yesterday morning to witness the start of the competing aviators from Hendon on their return journey to France, and the tremendous crowd which recently gathered in Paris for a like occasion, is the latest example of the marked difference between the people of the two countries in their devotion to this special development of mechanical science. Only two days earlier another had been furnished by the fact that by half-past eight on Monday morning the Paris boulevards were swarming with a host of "camelots" selling a special edition of *La Presse*, giving full particulars of the crossing of the English Channel by eleven of the aviators engaged in this competition. Not only were the precise times of their departure from Calais and arrival at Dover between 4 and 5 a. m. given in detail, but those of their leaving Dover and of the first being sighted at Brighton at 6-55. No ordinary London journal evinced so much concern in this practical display of aviation ; and the relative apathy is an emphatic sign of the differences entertained regarding it on the two sides of La Manche." It was exactly

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

LORDS PASS THE THIRD READING.

Veiled Allusions to Creation of Peers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

The galleries of the House of Lords were to-day thronged with peeresses, diplomats, distinguished colonials and Indians in picturesque attire.

Lord Morley moved the third reading of the Parliament Bill.

His Lordship laid stress on the statement that this was a transformed Bill, which he hoped and believed the House would pass. The rejection of the Bill would involve a tremendous dislocation of business, and would greatly exasperate parliamentary and political opinion. Lord Morley affirmed that the amendments to the Bill impaired the authority and privileges of the House of Commons.

Lord Lansdowne said the Opposition had gone five-sixths of the way to meet the Government in the constitutional crisis. The Government had all the materials for an honourable settlement. The amendments were so essentially important, that they would not recede from them so long as they remained free agents.

Lord Halsbury said they would never allow the Bill to pass without a division, unless it included the amendments.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said he would only abstain from dividing, on the distinct understanding that the substance of Lord Lansdowne's amendment of an irreducible minimum of opposition was accepted.

LATER.

The Lords have passed the third reading of the Parliament Bill without a division.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The only passage in Lord Morley's speech, on the occasion of the third reading of the Parliament Bill, which could be construed as alluding to the creation of peers, was when his Lordship said he hoped that "this inevitable operation" could be carried through "without any social shock."

Lord Lansdowne's reference in his speech in the House of Lords yesterday to "free agents" is interpreted as indicating the intention of the Unionists ultimately to yield.

The *Daily Graphic* believes that Lord Lansdowne will support the Government, if Lord Halsbury and Lord Willoughby De Broke press their resistance, when the Veto Bill is returned to the House of Lords.

Meeting of Peers.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Lord Halsbury presided at a meeting of Peers this afternoon.

Strong feeling was expressed, and it was urged that in the event of the House of Commons striking out the amendments of the House of Lords, the Lords should insist on them.

It was announced that Unionists of all shades would attend a midnight meeting to decide the future policy of the party.

The Cabinet will to-morrow consider the Government's action.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Cabinet to-day considered the political situation after a conference between Mr. Asquith and the Master of Elibank.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S AMENDMENT.

After spending three days in dealing for the most part with matters of minor interest, the House of Lords commenced the consideration of Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Parliament Bill on July 4.

It will be remembered that Clause 2 provides for the passing over the heads of the Lords of any Bill, other than a Money Bill, which has been passed by the Commons in three successive sessions extending over two years and three times rejected by the Lords. Lord Lansdowne's amendment takes the form of a proviso to this clause. It is thus worded :—Provided further that any Bill (a) which affects the existence of the Crown or the Protestant succession thereto; or (b) which establishes a National Parliament or Assembly or a National Council in Ireland, Scotland Wales, or England, with legislative powers therein; or (c) which has been referred to the Joint Committee, and which in their opinion raises an issue of great gravity upon which the judgment of the country has not been sufficiently ascertained, shall not be presented to his Majesty nor receive the Royal Assent under the provisions of this section unless and until it has been submitted to and approved by the electors in manner to be hereafter provided by Act of Parliament. (2) Any question whether a Bill comes within the meaning of paragraphs (a) (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall be decided by the Joint Committee.

The Opposition Leader had a fairly large, if by no means crowded, audience when he rose to lay this proposal before the House. There were several gaps on the benches behind him, though several Unionists had, as usual on a big occasion, seated themselves behind the Bishops on the opposite side of the House. The attendance of Liberal Peers seemed to be even smaller than on the previous evenings spent in Committee. Apart from members of the Government, only just over a score of them were to be seen at the opening of the proceedings, and the additions to their numbers later on were extremely few. There were between twenty and thirty Peeresses in the side galleries at the commencement of the first speech, and that number was never much exceeded in the course of the evening. To judge from the appearance of the House, the interest excited by the debate, though considerable, was not as great as that produced by the Finance Bill discussion of 1909.

Lord Lansdowne began with an onslaught on the Government plan under which any kind of change could be effected in the law or the Constitution if only the smallest majority could be maintained in the Commons for two years, even though that majority represented an absolute minority in the country. He declared that under the clause as it stood neither the Crown nor the Constitution, neither the Union nor the Church, was safe, and our political liberties might, at any time, be placed in peril. "There is no decently-governed country in the world," he affirmed, "in which you will find a counterpart of the procedure proposed. Having insisted on the vital importance of safeguarding the Crown and the Protestant succession, Lord Lansdowne remarked, amid a rumble of Unionist cheers, that Home Rule was "at our doors" though the country had twice pronounced very clearly against that policy. He pointed out that under his proposal resort to the Referendum would be obligatory on questions affecting the Crown or Home Rule. The Referendum, he said, seemed to be "not only a way, but the only way," of ascertaining the opinion of the electors on such questions. As to the proposed Joint Committee, the Opposition Leader remarked that he did not care how it was constituted so long as it was impartial and independent.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Trade Commission not to Apply to India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

During a debate on the Colonial estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lyttelton said that apart from the discussion on foreign affairs, the results of the Imperial Conference were disappointing, and he asked for definite information with reference to the Imperial Commission to enquire into the Empire's trade relations, especially as regards the Crown Colonies and India, and also fiscal matters.

Mr. Harcourt said: "The resolution passed at the Conference binds the Commission not to make recommendations with reference to the fiscal policy of any part of the Empire, nor is it intended that the Commission shall enquire into such matters."

Mr. Harcourt further stated that a tax on corn was always assumed. The terms of reference would be roughly the terms of the resolution, but the speeches of Mr. Lyttelton and others made him realise that the resolution was insufficiently water-tight, and he would not hesitate to amend the reference accordingly. The Commission would not apply to India or the Crown Colonies.

It was unfair, declared Mr. Harcourt, to measure the Imperial Conference's accomplishment merely by its resolutions. Referring to the unwillingness of the Overseas Premiers to accept his proposal of a Standing Committee, he said that ultimately the position was stated as "Young man, you are going too far."

"I had to accept the position," said the Colonial Secretary, "one in which no British Minister has ever been before, but I willingly accepted the decision of the Conference."

Mr. Harcourt concluded by declaring that the consultations on Imperial defence had been most successful and of great value, and that the Court of Appeal arrangements had given ample satisfaction to every Dominion.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Cotton Trade.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A deputation from the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations yesterday, waited on Mr. Lloyd George and pointed out that the contributions from cotton employers and workers under the Insurance Bill were out of all proportion to the benefits they would receive. It was stated that the members of the Associations employed 600,000 persons and that the employers' contributions under the Bill reached a total of £375,000. The deputation declared that the trade could not stand this additional burden in the face of strenuous foreign competition.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said the scheme was far cheaper than the German scheme, while its benefits were greater. The Insurance Bill was receiving the most careful and most skilful examination in the House of Commons, and was certainly not being rushed through.

THE YEMEN REVOLT.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A message from Loheia states that the Turks, assisted by friendlies, have driven off 6,000 partisans of Syad Idris, who were concentrated in the vicinity. The rebels still hold the wells of Geezan.

Aden is supplying the troops with water.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

LONDON, JULY 21.

Sir Matthew Nathan has been appointed chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, on the appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, from which position Sir George Murray has retired.

[Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G. C. M. G. was born in 1862. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1880 and saw active service in the Nile and Lushai Expeditions. He then entered the diplomatic service in 1895 as Secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee. After administering the Governments of Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Hong Kong and Natal, consecutively, in 1909 he was appointed Secretary of the General Post Office.]

MAHARAJA'S WINNING CAR.

LONDON, JULY 21.

At Brooklands, yesterday, the Maharaja of Tikari's Renault car, driven by Loder, won the 5½ miles handicap by a quarter of a mile. The car's average speed was 85½ miles an hour.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Indian Budget will be presented in the House of Commons on the 26th inst., when Sir Albert Spicer and Mr. George Pollard will call attention to the system of education and move a resolution.

FUNERAL OF DR. ADLER.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Chief Rabbi's funeral at Willesden was of a simple but impressive character.

King George was represented.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Lord Kitchener will leave for Egypt at the end of September.

THE SHIPPING DISPUTE.

Dockers' Strike in London and South Wales.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

Six thousand of all grades of workers in the Cardiff Docks struck to-day in sympathy with the seamen.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The dockers at Barry have struck in sympathy with those of Newport and Cardiff.

There were wild scenes at Cardiff yesterday, the strikers looting and making bonfires of the belongings of Chinese crews. After a mass meeting in the evening, at which fifty thousand men were present, the mob raided a score of Chinese laundries doing great damage.

The London dockers have resolved to strike.

The seamen's leader in Sunderland has declared that all shipping on the North-East Coast will be idle next week, unless the Seamen's Union is recognised.

GERMAN AMBITION IN AFRICA.

Great Domain on the West Coast.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* suggests that the Agadir incident, the Government's decision to open up the Ovambo territory in Damaraland, and the reported massacre of a German patrol in Ngamiland are all indications of concerted action, with a view to realising the dream of a great German domain in West Africa from the Rio del Rey to the Orange river.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.

New Appointments.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The *Times* says it is expected that Sir John French will succeed Sir W. G. Nicholson as Chief of General Staff, Sir C. W. Douglas becoming the Home Inspector-General of Forces.

Sir A. H. Paget, will succeed Sir N. G. Lyttelton in Ireland and Sir Douglas Haig will take over the command at Aldershot.

Sir Percy Lake, Inspector-General of Canadian Militia, will be Chief of General Staff in India, and Sir Arthur Barrett will command the Meerut Division.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Deputation to Lord Crewe.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Lord Crewe will receive, on the 26th instant, a deputation, including the Gaekwar of Baroda, in support of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL IN LONDON.

Plans Invited.

LONDON, JULY 21.

At a meeting of the King Edward Memorial Committee, to-day, the Lord Mayor presiding, it was decided to invite the Sculptor Mr. Bertram Mackennal, and the Architect Mr. Elwin Lutyens to supply plans for a memorial to be erected at the Piccadilly end of Broad Walk.

ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH

Enthusiastic Farewell.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Great crowds, in Edinburgh, bade farewell to the King and Queen on their departure for London, to-day.

LUTON BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The result of the Luton bye-election is as follows :—

Cecil Harmsworth (L.)	7,619
J. O. Hickman (C.)	7,006
Liberal majority	613

Previous election results :

Last election result.—T. Ashton (L) 7,601 ; Hickman (U) 6,623 : Liberal majority 978.

1910 Election—Thomas Gair Ashton (L) 7,946 votes ; Geo Elliot (U) 7,080. Liberal majority, 866.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

The Church Beats Doctors and Lawyers.

LONDON, JULY 20.

In the competition for the Kolapore cup at Bisley to-day, England and Canada tied for first place with scores of 759. The cup was awarded to England, her team having made the best score on the last range.

Other scores were :—South Africa and Guernsey, 733 each ; New Zealand, 729 ; and India 698.

LONDON, JULY 21.

At Bisley, yesterday, a match took place between representatives of the Church, and the medical and legal professions. The Church team was the winner with a score of 258. The medical team was second.

LATER.

The winner of the King's silver medal at Bisley is Garrod, of the Oxford University, who scored 193 points. Trainor scored 192.

HOME RACING.

The Stewards Cup Betting.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The betting on the Stewards Cup is as follows :—

9 to 1 against Sunningdale, 10 to 1 against Romney, and Runnymede, 100 to 9 against Borrow, 100 to 8 against Poor Boy, and 100 to 7 against Mount Felix and Vesta.

EAST AFRICAN LAND POLICY

Mr. Harcourt's Defence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

During the debate on Colonial Estimates in the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Clement Hill urged that a more liberal land ordinance be drawn up for East Africa.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald denounced the removal of Northern Masai.

Mr. Harcourt defended at some length the removal of the Masai. He emphasised the fact that safeguards had been imposed, and said that he was convinced that the removal would be of advantage to the Masai themselves, to other tribes and to the Protectorate itself.

Referring to land tenure in East Africa, Mr. Harcourt said that Lord Kitchener thought the terms were so good that he had recently become a leaseholder. Mr. Harcourt contended that the Government, while providing for a sufficiently rapid development of the land system, was securing for itself a fair, though small return.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Progress of Camp Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Rapid progress is being made with the railway lines in connection with the Delhi Durbar. It is anticipated that the railway communications throughout the Camp will be completed very soon, but necessarily certain alterations will have to be made in their construction as experience will suggest.

RANGOON FESTIVITIES.

RANGOON, JULY 21.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Rangoon was held this evening at the Jubilee Hall under the presidency of Mr. Cabell, President, Rangoon Municipality, to consider the preliminaries in the celebration here of the Coronation of Their Majesties on December 12, at Delhi.

The following resolutions were carried :—"A congratulatory address to be submitted to Their Majesties through the local Government, and steps are to be taken by the General Committee consisting of over one hundred and fifty members to celebrate in a suitable way the Coronation."

Mr. Justice H. S. Hartnoll, Acting Chief Judge, is appointed President, the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Stikeman and Major Obbard, Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. L. Cabell, Chairman.

Arrangements are to be made for the collection of subscriptions, the chairman being authorised to sanction payments, sign cheques and so forth, and Government and various local bodies to be asked to contribute towards the Coronation Fund as on the occasion of the last Coronation festivities.

Mr. Justice Hartnoll, who has been invited by the Lieutenant-Governor to attend the celebrations at the Delhi Durbar, said he would do all in his power to see that the festivities in Rangoon are made a great success.

MORAL EDUCATION.

Indian Society's Efforts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Mr. St. George Fox Pitt, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Moral Education Society, is on a short visit to Calcutta. The object of his present visit is to form a local Committee to further the chief object of the Society which is the introduction of systematic moral instruction into Indian schools. Mr. Pitt gives a hopeful account of the progress of the movement throughout the country and especially in the Native States where the society's scheme has been enthusiastically taken up. Influential committees have been formed in Bombay, Poona, Amraoti, and Madras and steps are being taken to form others in all important centres. Mrs. Stephen, the wife of Mr. Justice Stephen has called a preliminary meeting this evening when a plan of action will be discussed.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Meeting at Surat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 21.

A representative meeting was held in Nawabi Theatre, Surat, yesterday, under the auspices of the Surat District Association. Its president, Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai was in the chair. Mr. Devadhar explained the principles underlying the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's education Bill, emphasising the necessity of accepting the principle of compulsion and of making sacrifices for the removal of illiteracy. The resolution was moved and carried unanimously in support of the principles of the Bill. It was resolved also to send copies of the resolution to the Imperial Government and to Mr. Gokhale.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Justice Kensington to officiate as Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, vice Sir Arthur Reid, proceeding on leave.

Captain Peebles, I.M.S., reverts to Bengal.

Lieut. Martin goes to Burma for employment in the Military Police.

RAILWAY BOARD

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of sixteen tank locomotive engines and 3 bogie mixed type of engines for the Burma railways (open line), and to the provision of three mixed-type bogie engines for the Pegu-Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangin extensions.

Lieut.-Col. R. E. P. Pigott, V. D. Commanding 1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed an Honorary Aide-De-Camp, on the Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. E. C. Burney, No. 6 Mountain Battery, has been posted to the Home Establishment.

Captain J. A. D. Langhorne is posted to No. 76 Company, R. G. A on vacating the appointment of Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery, Karachi.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Lorimer is placed on special duty in the Persian Gulf.

Captain Kepple officiates as Assistant Political Agent in addition to his own duties as Commandant Chitral Scouts.

Captain Garstin officiates as Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda and Nowshera, vice Mr. FitzPatrick granted leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H Sparling officiates as Deputy Post Master General, Madras.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Donisfield is granted ninety days' extension of leave.

ROYAL RECEPTION IN CALCUTTA.

Pageants and Shows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Royal Reception Fund the following report of the Pageant Sub-Committee was submitted by Maharaja Tagore :

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 7th April last a Working Committee held on the 19th April a Sub-committee of Pageants among other sub-committees was formed. This sub-committee was entrusted with the work of organising pageants with the Maharaja of Darbhanga as president and myself as convener. The first meeting of this sub-committee was held on the 21st April at which it was resolved that a processional pageant on the maidan be arranged. An Advisory Committee for the committee was also appointed to advise the sub-committee in the selection of subjects for the programme of pageants. After much discussion and prolonged correspondence it was eventually decided to select the following items:—(1) Murshibabad state procession; (2) Dacca michil procession. (3) Dassera procession of King Vikramadityas; (4) War dances Oriya-Pike

"As regards the first item I may state here briefly that the procession will consist of drums on horses, flags on elephants, "Mahi Maratab" (imperial insignia on elephants), Sardars on elephants, nahabat music on horses, pages, sepoys, sowars, dhaliats with swords, spears and shields, khas burdarhtith matchlock guns; music (herald proclaiming Emperor George Salamat, Shah-en-Shah Namdar Salamat Mahabaii Salamat, Long Live Emperor George, Long Live the Famous King of Kings; Long Live the Great Power); crescent symbol bearer harkarahs; insignia bearers; chobdars; fan bearers to keep off the rays of the sun; state umbrella; royal sedan (sulki); royal litters tanjam; amari (state litter on elephants.)

"Regarding the second item, namely the Dacca Michil procession, I have put myself in communication with the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy who were introduced to me as organizers of this famous show of Dacca. Designs and estimates have already been called for and are now under preparation. When they have been received they will be duly placed before the sub-committee. This Dacca procession is an annual institution and will come off this year on the 18th of August and at the invitation of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca I shall proceed there to witness the show and organise. Details of this procession will consist of elephants, horses, silver and gold paraphernalia, clay figures and those exquisite works of art for which Dacca has been famous for ages. There are two parties with their respective processions and I am in communication with both.

"Regarding the third item, namely Dassera processions, I have to state that the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga is taking a most active interest in this matter. The show is intended to be a reproduction of the procession which heralded home the coming of a victorious sovereign in ancient India, fresh from the glory of the battle-field. It is still kept up though in a somewhat modernized form in Mysore, State, His Highness the Maharaja has been approached in connection with this matter with a request to favour the committee with his suggestions and with such paraphernalia as he may be in a position to spare for our use.

"His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Rampur has also been requested to lend a few of the so-called dancing horses for which his state is famous. His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore has very kindly promised to lend the committee a collection of ancient India arms and weapons and equipments. This procession will consist of state elephants with silver howdahs to be ridden by durbaries, gaily dressed boys strewing flowers etc.; instrumental music on elephants etc. The whole procession will be accompanied by music of ancient India.

"In connection this the Dassera procession a large number of musical instruments used in ancient India will be required and they will add immensely to the picturesqueness of the procession.

"Regarding item No 4 namely Orya War dance, the whole arrangement is in the capable hands of His Highness the Maharajah of Mourbhanj.

"It will thus be seen that a large number of trained elephants will be required for the Pageant as an Indian pageant without elephants will be no pageant at all.

"His Highness the Maharaja of Mourbhanj has very kindly promised about fifteen elephants and they will march down to Calcutta from His Highness's State. Other Rajahs and many Zamindars are sending a large number of elephants and tuskers.

"The Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, as President of the Committee, is in communication with Ruling Chiefs in order to enlist their kind help in obtaining ancient Indian arms with their retainers, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer commanding the Presidency Brigade, General Drummond, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops and Capt. Brancker.

"Messrs. James Pain and Sons of London have been entrusted with the stage management of the pageants and are sending out an expert for the purpose who will be under the direct control of the Sub-Committee. These historical pageants involve miles of procession such as had never been witnessed in recent times and the Committee are sparing neither money nor labour to make this display as successful as possible. The State paraphernalia when they arrive will by permission of the Government of Bengal be kept properly secured under police guard at the Presidency Jail in charge of a responsible gentleman who will make an inventory of every article received. Costumes of ancient India are being prepared under the direct supervision of the Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga."

VACANCIES IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Selection by Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The following Press communique is issued in the Finance Department:—A competitive examination for the selection of probationers for vacancies in general list of the Indian Finance Department will be held at Calcutta during the last week of November 1911. Only nominated candidates can appear at the examination. All particulars regarding the examination will be found in the Finance Department Resolution No. 281-F.E. dated the 17th January, 1911, published on pages 42-44 of Part I of the "Gazette of India" dated the 21st January 1911 or can be ascertained from the local Governments and Directors of Public Instruction.

DR. JOHN PULLEN C.I.E., Hon. Secretary, begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following donations towards the support of the British Indian Seamen's Institute (Lascars Club), H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, £20 ; Mr. Thomas Summers of Karachi, £5; and the British India Steam Navigation Company, £2.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

After the hearing, which lasted for one hundred and eighty-eight days, the trial in the Midnapore Damage suit was concluded to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher.

Mr. B. B. Dutt, Counsel for the plaintiff, in concluding his address, said : "As regards the mode and manner in which the case has been conducted I shall not in any sense departed from whether we have acted the English Bar. If we the best traditions of have, we ask you to go into the matter and apportion the blame. Days have been spent in maligning and abusing me in a manner calculated, if not intended, to deter me from performing my duty to my clients. I stand by all I have said, and by all I have done. But I ask you to consider the case as regards that have been made against two of my juniors, Mr. H. D. Bose and Mr. A. N. Choudhury. These gentlemen are known honourable and independent men in the profession and I ask your lordship if it is fair to allow any slur to rest on their character. The Advocate-General thought fit to charge Mr. Choudhury with making signs to a witness though in laying that charge there was a degree of uncertainty and hesitation which showed that he could not have been satisfied in his own mind regarding its truth and in consequence of this charge, I have lost his valuable services. I do not wish to emulate the other side in their want of courtesy to us and in their abuse of the privilege of freedom of speech that belongs to our profession, but I leave to your Lordship the defence or condemnation of our conduct as advocated in this case, feeling sure, your Lordship, yourself a member of the English Bar, will do your best to protect our honour and integrity so wantonly assailed."

His Lordship reserved judgment and expressed a hope that before leaving he would be able to personally deliver the judgment or if that was not possible he would hand the judgment over to a brother Judge to deliver it. Mr. Justice Fletcher leaves for England on August 8th.

THE SONARANG MURDERS.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Further details of the Sonarang murders have reached Calcutta to the effect that the assassins of Kali Binode Chakerburty, who were five in number, entered the room of the victim and tied him to the bed before he could raise an alarm. There was a brief struggle, however, which brought the wife of the deceased on the scene. The victim was first shot through the chin and afterwards stabbed in the abdomen. His head was next wounded with eight dagger wounds. The murderers then left the scene and are stated to have made for the house of the chowkidar who was shot dead. It is said that the daffadar was shot by a different band.

The victims of the outrage are alleged to have played some part in the case against some youths who were convicted in April last for having assaulted a postal peon at Sonarang and for having stolen from his bag some two hundred rupees. Birendra Chander Sen, who has been arrested at Sonarang in connection with the outrage, is stated to have been in Calcutta on the date of the murder. Kali Binode Chakerburty is said to have been a great friend of the other two victims of the outrage.

RECORD FLOOD ON THE CAUVERY.

Bridge Washed Away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 21.

Intelligence has been received from Seringapatam this morning that a portion of the Wellesley Bridge has been washed away by floods in the Cauvery, thus interrupting cart and pedestrian traffic. The flood level has beaten all previous records within living memory, having reached 28 feet this time, as compared with 22 feet, the record in July 1892. There has been no loss of life reported so far, and the railway bridges are apparently undamaged.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Three Soldiers Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 21.

Three soldiers of the Cameron Highlanders have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, as follows, on a conviction for breach of trust in respect of bicycles hired by them in various places. Privates White and Darge were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each or three months' on each of two similar counts. Privates Darge and Mackay were then together charged with the same offence in respect of two other bicycles hired from a dealer in the bazaar, and were sentenced to three months' each. Private Darge's three sentences of nine months in all are to count concurrently. The soldiers, who pleaded guilty, appear to have gone on an outing into the country, and, having sold one of the machines to a ryot for Rs. 9, flung one into the Ulsoor tank and variously concealed the others.

INDUSTRIAL EAST, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Two more Companies to be Wound up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 21.

At the further hearing of the case of the Industrial East, Limited, in liquidation, Mr. Herbert appeared on behalf of West and obtained leave from the Court to have his client examined on interrogatories.

Mr. Brandon instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., Solicitors of Calcutta, appeared for General Sir Locke Elliot and obtained three months' adjournment to permit of his client's objections being received from England.

Mr. Benipersad, Official Liquidator, then applied by petition for and obtained permission to apply for the winding up of two other companies which are nearly kindred to the Industrial East, viz., the Agricultural Development Company, Lahore, and the Northern Coal Company, Amritsar. Both these were started by Enever, Managing Director of the Industrial East, and large sums of money were advanced and are still due by them to the mother company.

LATEST FROM HOME

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's health is again entirely normal. The catarrh and hoarseness have disappeared, the heart's action is, in Dr. Kerzl's words, as strong as that of a man half his age, his digestion is perfect, appetite tremendous, and sleep unbroken, and though political and family worries sometimes ruffle his equanimity nothing appears to justify the slightest apprehension.

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIERSHIP.

The appointment of Baron von Gautsch to succeed Baron Bienerth in the Austrian Premiership was gazetted last week. Like his predecessor, Baron von Gautsch is an official unconnected with any party, but is less unpopular with the Czechs than Baron Bienerth.

CHINA.

THE "FOUR NATIONS" LOAN.

It is not believed in Washington that the American Government is likely to object to the participation of Russia and Japan in future loans to China. To do so would be a reversal of the so-called policy of internationalizing as far as possible foreign financial adventures in China.

RAILWAY OUTRAGES IN MANCHURIA.

Figures published in Tokyo show that in 1910 there were 340 cases of the cutting and stealing of telegraph wires on the South Manchuria Railway by Chinese, 198 cases in 1910, and 40 cases in the first five months of 1911. In addition there were 11 attempts at train-wrecking in the current year. The Japanese speak of increasing their railway guards unless the Chinese exercise greater vigilance.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET.

The following is the official list of the new Cabinet:—M. Caillaux, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; M. Malvy, Under-Secretary; M. Cruppi, Minister of Justice; M. de Selves, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Messimy, Minister of War; M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine; M. Klotz, Minister of Finance; M. Rene Besnard, Under-Secretary; M. Couyba, Minister of Commerce; M. Augagneur, Minister of Public Works; M. Chaumet Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs; M. Pams, Minister of Agriculture; M. Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under-Secretary for Fine Arts; M. Lebrun, Minister for the Colonies; M. Rene Renoult, Minister of Labour.

THE SPREAD OF "SABOTAGE."

The Paris-Havre express was derailed on Thursday night last week near Rouen. Fortunately, no one was injured, but according to the railway company's statement the accident was caused by "saboteurs." It is said that only railwaymen would possess the technical knowledge requisite for the perpetration of the outrage. Several acts of unquestioned "sabotage" have since been reported. At Cheylard a stone weighing 30 kilos. was placed on the railway line between Le Cheylard and Tournon; at Moulin Blanc 27 telegraph wires were cut; and at a short distance from Brest the wires were cut for the fourth time within a year at that spot. Since the Parliamentary agitation began for the reinstatement of dismissed railwaymen, scarcely a day has passed without the perpetration of a similar act of lawlessness.

NAPOLEON'S CAMP BED.

At a sale at the Hotel Drouot last week a camp bed which had belonged to Napoleon at St. Helena, and which had been brought from there by Marshal Bertrand, was sold to M. Edward Trick, who has now presented it to the Museum at Malmaison. The donor accompanies the gift with papers which prove the authenticity of the camp bed's origin.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

After some 36 hours delay, the Hohenzollern, with the Emperor William and his guests on board, left Kiel at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning for the annual cruise in Northern waters. Owing to the early hour there was no farewell demonstrations, and the Hohenzollern left almost unobserved.

PORTUGAL.

ARMS SEIZED ON THE FRONTIER.

The "Noticiero" of Vigo states that, according to an inventory made by the military Examining Magistrate, the following contraband material was recently seized on goods wagons at the stations of Orense and Pontevedra, the capital towns of the provinces of the same name, bordering on Portugal :—Four 8cm. Krupp guns, with carriages and spare wheels; 1,000 ordinary shells and 320 shrapnel shells; 1,032 German Mannlicher rifles, and the same number of bayonets, 1,030 bandoliers, and 200,000 cartridges. All the material was contained in 337 cases.

RUSSIA.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN DREADNOUGHT.

The Sevastopol, the first Russian Dreadnought was successfully launched on the Neva on Thursday last week in the presence of the Minister of Marine and a brilliant gathering. The vessel has a length of 90 1-2feet, a beam of 87ft., and a draught of 27ft. 3in.

TURKEY.

THE TROUBLE IN YEMEN.

The Government has decided to despatch eight battalions of Redifs from Adana and four battalions of Regulars to reinforce the troops operating in Yemen, together with large supplies of munitions and victuals.

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF REFORM.

The situation in the Senate with regard to Reciprocity continues to clear. The Progressives now seem inclined to give up even their fight to delay a vote. There is thus a good chance of the enactment of Reciprocity in the next few weeks. The general tariff outlook is still obscure. The preparation by various Insurgents of Bills dealing with wool, cotton, and other things is extensively advertised, but in view of the firmness of the Presidents prejudice against tariff Bills prepared before the Tariff Board has had time to report it is at last possible that, with Reciprocity disposed of the ardour of the Insurgents and Democrats for immediate fiscal reform may cool considerably.

THE BERLIN EMBASSY.

Dr. Hill, the American Ambassador at Berlin, whose resignation ought to have become effective on Saturday, will at the request of the President remain at his post another fortnight perhaps longer. Difficulties over the choice of his successor which if made, is still unannounced, are believed to be the cause of the delay.

THE WIRE TRUST INDICTED.

The Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments against the American Steel and Wire Company and the Trenton Iron Works, both subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, and several independent companies forming the so-called Wire Trust on a charge of unlawful combination to restrain trade.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. Reichmann, the former President of the Carnegie Trust Company, has secured a certificate of reasonable doubt which stays his sentence of 12 weeks' imprisonment for making a false report, pending the hearing before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Reichmann has been released on bail in sureties for £2,500.

KING'S REVIEW OF BOY SCOUTS.

The King on July 4 reviewed in Windsor Great Park more than 30,000, Boy Scouts, who were under the command of the Chief Scout, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell. The Scouts were drawn up on the parade ground in concentric semi-circles, and the King, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Princes Christian, Lord Roberts, Lord Grenfell, and other officers, inspected the different divisions. A display of scout work followed, and then there was a grand rally and a march past, the Review closing with prolonged cheers for the King. The Queen, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Princess Christian, also witnessed the Review.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, July 4, Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Salt Department is an Imperial and not a provincial one, the members of provincial services being liable to transfer only within the limits of the province to which they belong, while members of the Salt Department are liable to transfer over the whole of Northern India; and whether the Secretary of State will sanction a sufficient travelling allowance to enable them to move without serious loss.

Mr. Montagu: The liability to be transferred from one post to another within the provinces to which the operations of the Northern India Salt Department extend is an ordinary and well-understood condition of service in the department. An officer so transferred is entitled to travelling allowance calculated in accordance with the regulations. The Secretary of State is not disposed to intervene in the matter, which is within the discretion of the Government of India.

HOUSE-RENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the allowance for house-rent to members of the Salt Department is only paid, while the officer is actually living in his house, and is cut proportionately if he is absent only one day, and that an officer is absent under canvas for at least eight months of the year, but receives no house allowance during that period, even if as a married man he has to maintain a house all the year round; and whether, seeing that the death-rate in the Salt Department is abnormally high, he will consider whether the consequent saving to Government in pensions might be utilised to improve the rates of pay of the junior grades in the service.

Mr. Montagu: The house-rent allowance granted to superintendents and assistant-superintendents of the internal branch of the Northern India Salt Department is subject to a deduction of 1r. per day for every day for which they draw travelling allowance. The Secretary of State is unable to entertain the suggestion made in the latter part of the question. He is not aware that the death-rate in the Salt Department is abnormally high.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Prime Minister: If he will say what day he proposes to give for the discussion of the Indian Budget.

Mr. Asquith: I am not yet able to name a date.

RAILWAY TO INDIA VIA PERSIA.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If a project for the construction of a railway from Russia to India via Persia has been submitted to him; and, if so, will he say what is the attitude of the Government towards it; and has he any information that he can give to the House with regard to the scheme.

Sir Edward Grey: The answer to the first part of the noble earl's question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second, his Majesty's Government would not oppose such a railway, if they were satisfied that British and Indian interests were adequately protected. I am not at present in a position to give any particulars about the scheme.

GERMAN CONCESSIONS.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under-Secretary for India if concession to work wolfram mines in Burma had recently been granted to German syndicates; and also if, in view of the restricted area in which it was found and the uses to which it was put, the Government of India had considered the advisability of limiting the granting of concessions for working wolfram to British subjects.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has ascertained from the Government of India that application for prospecting licences have been filed by two German firms, one in Bombay and one in Rangoon, but that no prospecting licence or mining lease has yet been issued to any German firm or syndicate. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to place restrictions on foreigners in respect of wolfram deposits in Burma. Such deposits are found in many parts of the world. The ordinary mining rules in force in India give sufficient power to limit the area granted to any individual or company.

EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

Mr. Bigland asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether any portion of the Excise duty on cotton goods in India, which amounted to £2,326,605 revenue to the Government of India, was returned to the cotton spinners in India on goods manufactured by them and exported abroad; and, if so, how much.

Mr. Montagu: So far as can be ascertained, some £35,000 in all has been paid from 1896 to 1911 by way of drawback on Indian cotton goods exported abroad after payment of the Excise duty. The system of collecting the duty is such that ordinarily exports of cotton goods are made from bond, and are not assessed to duty. Payment and refund of duty is therefore the exception.

THE INDIAN COLLECTIONS.

On Wednesday, July 5, Col. Yate asked the President of the Board of Education: What steps have been taken to remedy the condition of the Indian collections at present housed in various places at South Kensington and elsewhere, as brought to his notice by the deputation which waited on him in 1909; whether he has formed any conclusions as to the best way of providing that the various scattered Indian collections should be brought together as a whole under one roof; and what steps have been taken to give effect to those conclusions.

Mr. Runciman: The Indian collections at South Kensington have now been reclassified and rearranged in the extended galleries that have recently been made available. It has not yet been possible to gather into one combined collection the various Indian objects in the British Museum, the India Office, and elsewhere, as any such scheme would require the provision of a new building for the purpose.

CEYLON-INDIA RAILWAY.

On Thursday, July 6.—Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he can give any information as to the progress that is being made with the scheme for railway connection between Ceylon and India, and details of the estimated cost of construction, and the results anticipated from it as a commercial undertaking and whether, in view of the strategical advantage to the Empire that would result from the connection by railway of the Ceylon harbours with the Indian mainland, the Imperial Government would consider the advisability of giving some financial assistance or guarantee, if needed, to cover any anticipated loss from a commercial point of view during the first years after construction.

Mr. Harcourt: I have no detailed report, but I understand that very satisfactory progress has been made with the work and that the connection will probably be effected in the course of next year. The cost of the Ceylon works will be about 6,500,000 rs. I have no information as to the cost of the Indian works. So far as Ceylon is concerned, it is confidently expected that the line will pay its way from the first.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir H. Craik asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the fact that owing to the increased cost of living in India due to the rise of prices, wages, and house rent, the position of members of the Indian Civil Service had greatly deteriorated, and that this had been aggravated by block of promotion due to irregular recruitment; and whether, as the increased cost of living had rendered necessary an improvement in the pay of other services in India, "e.g.," the Army, the Public Works Department, the police, and the Forest Department, the Secretary of State proposed to take any action to effect a corresponding improvement in the conditions of the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State in Council accepted last year the conclusions at which the Government of India had arrived as the result of their second quinquennial examination of the state and prospects of the Indian Civil Service. They concluded that, on the whole, their present system of recruitment had, so far, proved satisfactory. In the case of two provinces they recommended certain improvements, which were sanctioned, and they have under consideration the case of a third. They have made no further proposal in the direction suggested by the hon. member.

PUNJAB CIVIL SERVANTS.

Sir Henry Craik asked the Under-secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that members of the Indian Civil Service appointed to the Punjab are at a disadvantage compared with members of the same service appointed to the United Provinces Lower Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the rates of pay for many grades being lower than those attached to similar grades in these other provinces; whether the dissatisfaction due to this inequality has been represented by numerous memorials addressed to the Government of India; and whether the Secretary of State will cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances with a view of rectifying any inequality of treatment.

Mr. Montagu: The rates of pay of the Indian Civil Service in different provinces are not, and have never been, uniform.

The Secretary of State has not received from the Government of India any intimation that discontent has been caused in the Punjab by the fact that in some grades the pay differs from that of corresponding posts elsewhere. But it has been recognised that owing to a block of promotion, junior members of the Service in that province were in an unsatisfactory position and the Secretary of State in Council sanctioned last year a proposal of the Government of India for improving the pay of nine assistant commissioners.

NOTICES OF MOTION QUESTIONS, &c.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS AND FAIR WAGES.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state what is the size of the order for rails and sleepers for the Indian State Railways placed by the Government with the firm of Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Dowlais; whether he is aware that moulders engaged on the job were paid wages in some cases as low as 2s. 11d. per day and were driven to strike because of an attempt on the part of the firm to alter without notice their conditions of employment, involving a reduction in the rates of pay, and that as a consequence the work is now being done by blackleg labour; and what action he proposes taking to secure the observance of the fair wages clause of this contract.

Mr. Edgar Jones.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: whether the firm of Guest, Keen and Nettlefold supplies rails and sleepers for the Indian State Railways or other purposes from their Dowlais works; and, if so whether he will insist that the wages of the workmen employed shall be in accordance with the usual fair wages conditions demanded in the case of Government contracts.

CEYLON.

Col. Yate.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether, in view of the increasing importance of Ceylon and of the small strategical value at present contributed by proportion of its revenue he would consider the advisability that Colony for defence, secure a substantial contribution of taking steps to of the island increase in the normal garrison of reduction and whether in view of the rumours of many tions to be brought about in the Indian Army at an early date, the Imperial Government would consider whether any surplus of troops in India might, instead of being reduced, be made available, which advantage to both India and Ceylon, for increase in the Ceylon garrison.

MILITARY POLICE IN BURMA.

Sir William Byles.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has recently sanctioned the quartering of an increased force of military police in ten villages in the Sagaing district for a period of two years at a cost to the inhabitants of nearly 60,000 rupees; and, if so, whether he can state what offence has been committed by these villagers, and whether they have had an opportunity of answering the charge made against them before being punished.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

London, July 7.

In accordance with the agreement arrived at in Liverpool and Hull on July 3, there was a general resumption of work in those ports on the 4th, though in each case sectional strikes continue, the Liverpool tug men and the Hull flour millers, together with some other workers there, being still dissatisfied. The position in Glasgow is improved by the adoption of a minimum scale of wages by the shipowners, who have conceded a general advance in pay. In London over 300 grain porters and other workers are idle at the Surrey Commercial Docks and several large vessels are delayed. While the seamen and firemen have in most cases settled their differences with their employers, the sympathetic strikes of the dockers and the carters in Manchester continue, a conference between the Ship Canal Company and representatives of the dockers having failed to arrive at an agreement. During the day some of the carters adopted violent measures. Lorries proceeding along the streets under police protection were obstructed and their drivers and escorts stoned, and an attack with stones was made on a branch police-station in which one of the rioters was detained. Several police officers and others were injured. The dislocation of the transport trade is serious.

The conference in Manchester between the employers and employed concerned in the dockers' and carters' strikes was resumed on July 6 under the direction of Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, but the negotiations were unfinished and will be resumed to-day. The strike has now spread to the miners, of whom 1,300, employed at two pits at Pendleton, have ceased work. The cotton mills are in difficulties because they cannot get coal and cotton delivered, and two Salford mills, employing 5,000 lands, have been temporarily closed.

In the home ports there was no serious disturbance yesterday, but from Amsterdam comes news of a serious affray in the early hours of the morning, in which there was firing between the police and soldiers and a number of persons who from the windows of their houses, assailed them first with stones and then with shots. Several persons were wounded, two of them fatally. The strike in Belgium has been settled, and generally the position in this country appears to be improving.

AMERICAN HEAT WAVE.

President Taft driven to Sea.

New York, July 7.

The devastating heat wave is at an end, and the whole country, except Washington and Baltimore, is rejoicing in a lower temperature and cooling breezes. The two cities named continue to swelter but elsewhere the sun has recalled its torrid rays. Only those who have gone through the dreadful, enervating experience of the past five days appreciate the feeling of relief and the new interest in life given by the cooler atmosphere. There have been many deaths from the heat throughout the country during the last twenty-four hours of the sun's assault. The total death list now is not far short of a thousand.

The heat wave broke just as wierd stories of the torrid phenomena were begining to creep into the newspapers. Thus the staid and veracious Associated Press informed us in yesterday morning's papers that the sun's rays hatched a brood of chickens out of eggs which a sitting hen at Chelmsford (Mass) had abandoned. We also learned from the same source that apples in orchards as far apart as Missouri Point, Missouri and Brock Port, New York, were baked on the trees by the sun!

President Taft was unable to withstand the heat any longer and arranged yesterday morning to go on a forty-eight-hour cruise along the Atlantic coast last night on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower. A party of Congressmen will accompany him and legislative business will be discussed.

Another Message of the same date says:—Though the intensity of the heat wave has been broken by thunderstorms in various parts of the country, the weather continues to be most trying, especially for children and sick people. The death roll for the week is given as between 900 and 1,000, fifty having died here on Thursday and 138 in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg.

The bulk of the deaths are among infants under a year old. Everything is being done to make conditions better for the babies. There are several "baby saving" agencies in this city, but undoubtedly the one that has done the best work during the very hot weather is the New York Milk Committee, which supplies over eight thousand mothers daily with fresh milk. The committee has 73 milk stations, and a gift of £1,400 (7,000dolls.) just made has enabled it to open four new stations, which will directly, help five hundred more mothers.

The committee is appealing for further funds and declares that "every dollar given will go directly to infants and mothers, without being set aside for any other purpose whatsoever."

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Warship Despatched to Agadir.

London, July 7.

Once more the Morocco problem has become acute owing to the sudden and unexpected action of Germany in sending a warship to Agadir Irir, a port on the south-west coast about eighty miles from Mogodor. The warship has been despatched for the avowed purpose of "protecting the lives and property of Germans in Southern Morocco."

This step has created a great impression in Europe, and more especially in France, which, under the terms of the Algeriras Convention, is entrusted jointly with Spain with the work of policing and protecting the coast towns in which Europeans reside. Feeling in France is accentuated by the fact that an early date had been fixed for the withdrawal of the French troops from the Moroccan interior.

Germany's action was communicated to the French Government on July, when Baron von Schoen the German Ambassador, asked for an immediate audience with the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Selves. He handed to M. Selves a Note from the German Government to the effect that German trading firms in the Agadir district were concerned at the excitement there, and had sought German protection.

Baron von Schoen explained to the new French Foreign Minister that, in deciding to send the gunboat Panther to Agadir, Germany was merely adopting a preventive measure. He added that French opinion ought not to be excited by this demonstration, as it essentially bore a temporary character. The German Government would recall the gunboat so soon as the dangers to which the German native proteges were exposed had disappeared. The German Ambassador, says the "Times" correspondent in Paris, concluded with the courteous assurance that, in adopting the present decision, his Government had no intention of departing from the attitude of good will which it had manifested in the recent conversations with France regarding Morocco.

M. Selves's reply was worthy of a diplomatist of larger experience. He began, it is reported, by asking whether Baron von Schoen was announcing an intention on the part of Germany or a "fait accompli." The answer appears to have been that the German decision was equivalent to a "fait accompli" and of this answer M. de Selves took note. He did not conceal his surprise at the course which Germany had thought fit to adopt, and he feared that his surprise would be shared by French public opinion. It was his duty, and it was a pleasure, to discuss questions with foreign Powers, but he only hoped that the German action had not placed future conversation upon a somewhat difficult basis.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, communicated with Sir Edward Grey on July 2, and it is stated that the desire of the French Government is to work with Great Britain until a solution is found. In Spain the step taken by Germany is regarded with sympathy. One paper says it will affect the interests of Great Britain more than any other nation, and that "critical days are at hand."

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

On July 4 the following questions were asked:—

Mr. Balfour: May I ask the Prime Minister a question which my right hon. friend the member for St. George's asked yesterday—namely, whether in the public interest it would be possible to make any statement about foreign affairs? The Prime Minister asked yesterday that the question might be deferred to to-day. I do not know whether even to-day it would be convenient or proper for an answer to be given, but if an answer can be given I am sure the House would be grateful. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith: The matter to which the right hon. gentleman refers is engaging the serious attention of his Majesty's Government, and diplomatic communications are at this moment in progress. I do not think I can properly say more at this moment. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman will renew his inquiry on Thursday.

Mr. D. Mason: May I ask the Prime Minister, with regard to the action of Germany in Morocco, whether it is not the case that under the Act of Algeciras the Inspector-General is to report to the Diplomatic Body as to taking effective measures for the security of the persons of foreigners, and under Article 9, in the event of complaints, the Diplomatic Body is to request the Inspector-General to make inquiry and draw up a report?

Mr Asquith: That is not a question which ought to be put in this way. If the hon. gentleman will put on the paper, proper inquiry will be made.

GERMAN PRESS.

"Hurrah! A Deed." This phrase expresses his attitude of the Pan-German Press. According to the "Daily Mail" this section of opinion is demanding an aggressive policy, and gives itself over to a frenzy of delight. The "Rheinish-Westphalian Gazette" exclaims: "Hurrah! A deed!" Unless France is minded "to discuss the partition of Morocco," the journal voices a hope that the sending of the "Panther" "may have the same effect as the Ems telegram" (Bismarck's famous message which precipitated the Franco-Prussian war in 1870.)

The "Magdeburg Zeitung" says if the moment has come for dividing up Morocco, the "Panther" is on the sport to defend Germany's share, and if this gunboat be not sufficient, help will not be wanting.

The Lokalanzeigar does not conceal that Germany wants a part of Morocco, and considers Agadir as her reasonable share and indemnity. All the Pan-Germanic organs take a similar view.

The Standard's Paris correspondent writes on July 5:—The cloak of silence drawn by the Government over their exchange of views with the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg and their own intentions has not even had a corner lifted to-day and the Press and the public are reduced to conjectures based on the original fact of the despatch of the Panther and its replacement by the cruiser Berlin. There is some disappointment at having received no direct information from London, but this is partially compensated for by Berlin telegrams purporting to give accounts of communication made by England to Germany. These differ considerably, but the information best accredited is to the effect that the British Foreign Office has informed the Wilhelmstrasse very distinctly that it would consider a German occupation of Agadir incompatible with British interests, and that it further holds that England is directly interested in any negotiations which may be entered upon regarding Agadir or regarding the present and future international status of West Africa. It need only be added that there is a very general feeling of satisfaction at the fact, which is now considered certain, that France will not be left "tete-a-tete with Germany, but that the future status of Morocco will be decided only after international consultation, either between the Powers most closely interested or by a general conference.

OPINION IN PARIS.

At the garden party at the Elysee on July 3 the opinion was freely entertained that the despatch of a German gunboat to Agadir would hasten a solution of the Moroccan problem. Germany's intention, it was said, was to obtain a sort of pledge. As French foreign policy is based on the treaty with Russia and the "entente" with Great Britain, it is necessary that France should consult Downing Street and the Russian Foreign Office before replying officially to the German Note.

Paris, July 3.—The action of the French Government regarding the step taken by Germany in Morocco will depend upon St. Petersburg and London. It is understood that the line to be taken will be decided upon to-day, and it is also reported that the French views have been sympathetically received by the English and Russian Governments.

The "Liberte" publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that the German choice of Agadir was dictated above all by strategic considerations. No one in Berlin takes seriously the alleged German interest cannot possibly be proved. It will be interesting to know how the despatch of the "Panther" is received in Paris and London, where it should be well understood the gunboat is merely a scout for what is to follow.

ATTITUDE OF SPAIN.

The Conservative "Epoca" says:—The interest of Spain and Germany in Morocco are quite attunable, and our agreements with France do not oblige us to second any attitude that that country may see fit to take up towards Germany's action. That Germany will retrace her steps is incredible, for Agadir has a very great value for her. For the moment we do not believe that a European conflict is imminent. Like the morning papers, all the Monarchical evening papers betray a certain measure of satisfaction at the action taken by the Germany in Morocco, and appear to consider the landing at Agadir a mark of approval, "de facto et de jure," of the landing at Larache. All also express the opinion that the last word on the subject rests with Great Britain, who will say it, and that Spain can only await calmly the development of events.

As a port on the route to South Africa, the importance of Agadir is well known. It is beautifully sheltered, and is regarded as an ideal spot for a naval base, while the Hinterland is rich in minerals. The town stands on a cliff overlooking the roadstead, which lies on the flank of the great trade routes to America, South Africa, and India and Australia.

The truth is that it is simply assumed, says the "Daily Telegraph," that Germany has for a long time had her eyes on Agadir as being sufficiently removed from Gibraltar to avoid any unpleasant questions with England.

TURKISH TROOPS IN ALBANIA.

Destruction of Catholic Villages.

Skutari, June 29.

Leaving Podgoritza last Sunday, I crossed the Turkish frontier and arrived at Tuzi at nightfall. All the houses visible from the road were in ruins, having been burnt, according to the testimony of Mahomedans, by the troops. At Tuzi, where I was received courteously by the authorities, I visited the ruins of the Konak and other Government buildings burnt by the Malissori during their occupation of the town last March. Leaving Tuzi I visted the village of Voksaleki, which I found totally destroyed. The village, according to Mahomedan testimony, was burnt by Bashi-Bozouks from Skutari. Further on, at Dresa, I inspected the ruins of two large country houses, belonging to Malissori owners, which according to the same testimony, were burnt by the troops together with the adjacent buildings. Crossing in a little open boat, I landed at Vir Kastratit, on the opposite side, and proceeded to the village of Bzia, which was also in ruins. Only two houses had been spared, apparently being reserved for the troops. I was informed that six other villages in the neighbourhood had met the same fate.

With this exception the districts which I traversed were completely desolate. No human being was visible except in the neighbourhood of the Mahomedan villages and the military camps, which crown all the heights. The number of troops distributed throughout the country is, apparently, very large. According to concurrent Christian and Mahomedan evidence 18 villages have been totally or partly destroyed in the district between the River Sem and Lake Skutari. Practically all the Catholic villages in the Kastrati highlands have also been demolished, a series of conflagrations being visible daily from steamers on Lake Skutari during the fortnight after the passage of the troops. I witnessed myself, together with another Englishman, smoke arising from a burning village in the Hotti country on May 27, after the capture of Dechich by the troops on the 14th. The desecration of Catholic churches appears to have been universal, and bells and sacred objects are sold in the streets here. What occurred in the remoter districts inhabited by the Klementi and Shkreli tribes may be easily imagined.

POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

Constantinople, July 4.

The situation appears to have improved to-day, for, though the decisions of this afternoon's Council of Ministers have not yet been made public, there is reason to believe that the majority of the Cabinet have already decided in principle to make further concessions to the Malissori demand respecting the bearing of arms, the use of the Albanian language, and the remission of taxation in the districts which have suffered from the recent fighting. It is now remains to discover a formula whereby the grant of concessions can be effected in a manner which will not involve the Government in further loss of prestige.

Vienna July 5.

The reported mobilization of the Podgoritza Division of the Montenegrin Army has tended to increase the misgivings with which the Albanian situation is regarded here. The mobilization should it take place is not believed likely to increase the probability of an immediate military conflict between Montenegro and the Turkish forces, but its importance is thought rather to lie in the effect it may produce on the insurgents, on the Turks, and especially on the other Balkan States.

Cettigne, July 5.

The Archbishop of Skutari, who had previously had an interview with Torgut Shevket Pasha, held a conference yesterday with the Albanian chiefs at Podgoritza. He was commissioned to invite them to return to Turkish territory and lay down their arms, trusting in the benevolent intentions of the Imperial Government to fulfil all their desires. He explained to them that the Government felt it inconsistent with its dignity to treat with them on foreign soil, but that it would be well if they surrendered. The chiefs rejected this ingenuous proposal, which seemed to ignore all that had previously occurred, and declared that they insisted on the demands they had already formulated.

Yesterday the King, in conversation with the representatives of several foreign Powers, emphasized his desire for peace but stated that in view of the continual augmentation of the Turkish forces on the frontier he felt bound to take precautionary measures. The military preparation continue.

NEW PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION.

Composition of the Chambers.

Lisbon, July 3.

The Constituent Chamber had read to it to-day the Constitution as proposed by the Special Committee. The Constitution provides that there shall be two Chambers. In the first the members shall be elected by the people. In the Second or Upper Chamber the members shall be elected by the municipalities.

The President of the Republic is to be elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least 35 years of age. He elects Ministers but these are to be responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debites. As hitherto, the Presidential House for official ceremonies and legislative matters will be the old Royal Palace of Belem. The President is to receive a yearly salary of £2,600 with £1,300 for allowances or a total of £3,900 yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The President and the Ministers will be responsible for their actions and may be brought before the High Court of the Republic, consisting of the Supreme Court of Justice and a jury of 21 members chosen by election from the two Houses of Parliament.

Madrid, Friday.

The news reaching here from Lisbon is somewhat meagre. A traveller who has arrived here declares that great ferment exists. He relates that on the occasion of a mobilisation of reservists great riotous demonstrations took place, provoked by the Carbonari.

Other elements are taking advantage of the present extraordinary situation.

The traveller added that the Portuguese Government continues to prepare for the despatch of large reinforcements to the northern garrisons.

ACTION AGAINST SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on July 4, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury, the hearing of an action was commenced in which Mr. George Maximilian Lindner claimed damages against the Governors, Headmaster, and Housemaster of Sherborne School, Dorset, for negligence, by which the plaintiff's son, Austin Lindner, had lost his right arm.

Among the defendants were the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Pembroke, Sir Frederick Treves, the Governors of the School, Mr. Nowell Smith, the headmaster, and the Rev. Henry Dunkin, the housemaster.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants were under an obligation to look after the boy's health while he was at the school, and it was alleged that they had been negligent, which they denied.

For the plaintiff, Mr. F. E. Smith stated that a whitlow had developed on the boy's thumb. He saw the matron and the doctor, but the matter was neglected, and the upshot was that poisoning developed and his right arm had to be amputated at the shoulder.

MEMORIAL TO SIR CURZON WYLLIE.

On Thursday, June 29, the annual inspection of the Marlborough College Officers Training Corps was held, and at the request of Mr. Frank Fletcher, the Master, Lady Wyllie presented two medals (one for 1910 and one for 1911) which have been founded in memory of her husband, Lieut. Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie, who was an "Old Marlborian." The recipients were Cadet Captain Shuldham and Sergeant Pearce. The presentation was preceded by a short sympathetic speech by Mr. Fletcher to the corps on parade regarding the objects of the medal and the life of the man whose memory the school will seek to honour.

The dies for the medal are gift of Lady Wyllie to the school.

The Marlborough Club and "Old Marlburian" friends of Sir Curzon have heartily welcomed the medal as a memorial of personal and distinguished service to the state by a loyal and much-loved son of Marlborough. They have shown their appreciation by subscribing to the fund for the upkeep of the medal in perpetuity.

It is styled "The Curzon Wyllie Memorial Medal," and will be presented annually. The obverse die has a medallion portrait of Sir Curzon and the words Fear God; Honour the King. On the reverse is this inscription:—

Marlborough College Officers' Training
Corps Junior Division
For Merit
and in memory of
CURZON WYLLIE
Lieut.-Colonel Indian Army
K.C.I.E, C.V.O.
Oct. 5th, 1848—July 1st, 1909
Blameless Fearless Beloved
He lived and died
in faithful service to God
to his Sovereign
and his Country

The medal is two inches in diameter, and is in silver oxydised. Messrs. Elkington and Co., London were entrusted with all the work of the medal, and have carried it out most satisfactorily.

MR LLOYD GEORGE'S BUSINESS RELATIONS.

London, July 7.

Some days ago, in the House of Commons, Mr. Kebty-Fletcher declared, with regard to the appointment of Mr. A. Davies as permanent secretary of the Welsh Education Department, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had "used his influence to get a Government position for a former partner of his." This was hotly denied by Mr. George, who declared: "Mr. Davies had no business connection with me, absolutely none. As by business connection he means he had anything to do with my business. If he means that I knew Mr. Davies, or met him in business, that is a totally different thing." The Unionist member for the Altrincham Division now supplimenta his information. He writes: "The Mr. Alfred T. Davies referred to was admitted a solicitor in 1883. He joined Mr. Herbert Lewis in 1887 under the style of Herbert Lewis and Davies. Their London agents were then Messrs. Chester, Mayhew and Co. In 1894 the firm changed their London agents to Messrs Marshall and Marshall, and in 1900 the firm changed their London agents to Messrs. Lloyd George, Roberts and Co, of 63 Queen Victoria Street, of which firm the Right Honourable David Lloyd George was, and I believe, still is, the senior partner. This continued until 1907, when Mr. A.T. Davies was appointed permanent secretary of the (Welsh) education Department. The association between the two firms was, therefore, for the period 1900 to 1907. You, no doubt, are aware that all country solictors have London agents and the latter act in the courts as agents of the former, and the fees are generally divisible as follows: Half and half, except for copying documents, which if done in London are divided three-quarters London, one-quarter country. I have a lot of further information about the intimate social and business relationship that existed between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Davies, but the above facts can be confirmed by anyone who looks up the law lists. In the interest of the honour of the House of Commons I submit that the matter should not be allowed to remain where it is."

JEWELS LOST AT THE OPERA ON GALA NIGHT.

At the Gala performance at Covent Garden a pearl necklace valued at £15,000 was lost.

The case took a startling turn when on Tuesday "The Times" announced:—

With reference to the pearl necklace missed after the Gala performance at the Opera we are informed that a letter has been received by those engaged in tracing the lost jewels. The writer intimates that he has information to the effect that the necklace was snatched as it fell from the owner's neck by a lady who attended the performance. A description of the lady, together with the dress and cloak she was wearing, has been given, and the matter is being followed up.

This was supplemented on the following day by the statement that the anonymous writer of the letter referred to had revealed his identity as a gentleman of high social standing and reputation. To those engaged in the inquiries he gave details of what occurred just before the jewels were missed. The owner's shawl, it seems, slipped from her shoulders. The shawl was quickly replaced, but after that she missed her necklace. Presumably the falling shawl loosened the catch and in the "crush" the necklace became detached. It was at that point it is alleged, that the lady caught the jewels and placed them in the folds of her dress. The impression formed by the observer at the time was that the lady who took the necklace was one of a party accompanying the owner.

It was further stated on Wednesday that the name of the lady who was seen to take the jewels was known, but that at the moment further developments depended on the result of investigations which were being made in a Continental city.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—July 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col E W Hore, I M S, B
Major W B T Abbey, I A, B
Major W H C Forster, I M S, B
Major C R Stevens, I M S, B
Capt C C H Hogg, R E, B
Capt R C Gilchrist, I A, B
Lieut G F T Oakes, R E, B
Lieut R H Stallard, R E, B
Mr P Harrison, B Cov
Mr E N Drury, B Cov
Mr C A Clarke, B Cov
Mr L M Parlett, B Cov
Mr G B F Muir, B Cov
Mr C Minns, B Cov
Mr E J Gleeson, B
Mr E M C Ventry, B
Mr E A Courthope, B
Mr E P Barke, B
Dr A D Imms, B
Mr H F M Rose, B
Mr E Shuttleworth, B
Mr G Waterworth, B
Mr E H Pascoe, B
Mr W J McAvoy, B
Mr J P Williams B
Mr R A Wilson, B
Mr O A Travers, B
Mr W H Rushton, B
Mr W S Powell, B
Mr N Macmichael, M Cov
Mr E L Vaughan, M Cov
Mr G S Butterworth, Bo
Brig-Gen C J Mellis, V C C B, A D C
Col M G L Beynon, D S O 2 G R
Col H D McIntyre, S Raj
Col J M Stewart, C B, A D C, 2-5 G R
Major H J Riddell, 48 Prs
Capt L P Brassey, I M S
Capt S R Reeves, R A
Capt G M Oldham, R E
Capt W H Oldham, I M S
Capt K L W Mackenzie, 62 Prs
Lieut H Clarke, 4 Raj
Lieut F H James, 101 Rifles
Lieut P T Etherton, 1-39 Garh R
Lieut C R Goad, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr D G Mitchell, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr H J Kynaston, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J H Heap, B, 11 days
Mr E D Farran, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W J McAvoy, B, 2 days
Mr D S Robertson, B, 6 mo M C
Dr A D Imms, B, 3 1-2 mo M C
Mr A C C Harby, B, 4 mo M C
Mr I W Bowring, B, 1 mo
Mr A M Rouse, M, 24 days
Mr E B Lovelock, M, 5 weeks M C
Brig-Gen W E Peyton D S O, 2 days
Major G P R Feaman, 69 Punj, 4 mo M C
Major E N L Labertouche, 122 Inf, 4 mo
Capt R Orr, S T C, 2 mo M C
Capt S D Massy, 23 Punj, 4 mo
Capt W H Oldham, I M S, 1 day
Lieut W S Oldham, 48 Prs, 4 mo M C
Lieut T N Watson, 13 Cav, to 14-11-11.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R W Hanson, B
Mr I W Bowring, B
Mr C F Oddy, B
Major C Donovan, I M S
Capt W L J Carey, R A
Capt M Eliot, 41 Dogras
Lieut F L Roberts, 7 Raj

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

(Continued from Page 7.)

There were some cheers and laughter from the Unionist, when Lord Lansdowne made a scornful reference to the rising of "the Liberal gorges of noble Lords opposite" against the proposal that grave issues should be referred to the judgment of the electors, and again when he told the supporters of the Government: "If the remedy is distasteful it is you who are introducing the poison which that remedy is designed to counteract." Then came an indirect appeal to the Government to assent a compromise. "We are quite ready," said the Opposition Leader, "to examine with the utmost respect any suggestions that may be made to remove any suggestion of unfairness. For myself I would go almost any length to meet this charge of unfairness." And he added that if Ministers would entertain and discuss with the Opposition, the proposed change in procedure "we would do anything in our power to make it work with absolute equality between their party and ours." He even expressed his willingness to agree that till the reconstitution of the House of Lords, a reference to the Joint Committee might be demanded either by a substantial minority of the House of Commons or by the Speaker of that House. Lord Lansdowne resumed his seat amid somewhat faint cheering, having spoken for just under an hour.

The Ministerial reply was naturally made by the Minister in charge of the Bill. Lord Morley began with an allusion to Lord Lansdowne's invitation to a conference between the two sides on his proposal. He made it perfectly plain that, at the present juncture he was not prepared to confer with the Opposition. "The noble Marquess," he said, "is not justified in expecting us, at this stage at all events, to devote our energies to constructing fresh machinery." Turning to the amendment, Lord Morley declared that he could not imagine the House of Commons passing a Bill which would impair the succession to the Crown. As the Home Rule he held that the electors had been consulted. If they had not they "must be the most extraordinary dupes that have ever been found in England," He declared himself in agreement with Lord Lansdowne in desiring a pacific settlement if it could possibly be obtained, but he said that to insist on reserving to the House of Lords a deciding voice on the reshaping of the government of Ireland struck him as maladroit. He described the Joint Committee proposal as "not an amendment but a direct and plain challenge to the Bill." The Joint Committee, he contended, would not set the reponsible Ministers of the Crown, would override and supersede the House of Commons, and would give power to compel an operation that was tantamount to a dissolution. Lord Morley ended with the remark that, while he regarded compromise and concession as two jewels of Parliamentary statesmanship, it was impossible to accept Lord Lansdowne's amendment without learning up the whole policy, purpose, and principles of the Bill.

Speaking for the Irish Unionists, Lord Londonderry warmly supported the amendment, and more especially that part of it which seeks to exclude any Home Rule scheme from the operation of the Bill. A Liberal supporter of the principle of the Refrendum followed in the person of Lord Courtney. He expressed his regret at the unqualified refusal by Lord Morley of Lord Lansdowne's invitation to provide for a reference to the people of important schemes of legislation on which the two Chambers were unable to agree.

Lord Curzon was among the later speakers. In an able speech he gave his hearty support to the amendment, and, replying to Lord Morley, said that the only case in which the Joint Committee could oust the Ministers of the Crown would be in the event of Ministers abusing their authority.

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR.

By 253 votes to forty-six the House of Lords on July 5 adopted Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Parliament Bill. During the discussion which preceded this decision the House seemed fuller than at any time since the opening of the Committee stage. The Unionist benches were crowded, and even the thin ranks of the Liberal Peers seemed to be a little less slender than before. Lord Midleton resumed the debate with a forcible speech in support of the amendment. Then Lord Weardale appeared, not for the first time, in the character of candid friend of the Government. He made amost vigorous speech from the democratic point of view in favour of the adoption of the Referendum, thus taking the same general line as Lord Courtney. Amid the cheers of the Unionists Lord Weardale, who used as Mr. Philip Stanhope to sit among the Radicals in the House of Commons, affirmed that representative government to-day was tending "not to liberty but to oligarchy." Then, extending his arm towards Lord Morley, a former coworker in the Radical field, he asked: "Does my noble friend disagree with the definition of 'democracy' as 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' and if not does he not agree that the Referendum is an assertion of the democratic principle?" Lord Morley made no reply to this pointed appeal. Lord Weardale went on to decare that it was by the adoption of the Referendum alone that the Liberal party could secure some guarantee of the permanence of its present scheme. "As a Liberal," he added, "I greatly deplore the decision the Government have arrived at, and I earnestly appeal to them, before this matter comes to a final conclusion, to reconsider the determination they have expressed, and endeavour to make this settlement a permanent one." It was impossible for the Government to allow this damaging speech to pass without attempting some kind of reply, and Lord Haldane at once went to the table to put the Ministerial case once more. He maintained that the Government was standing in defence of representative institutions. When he went on to say that in Australia the Referendum was only used after the two Houses had differed on an amendment of the Constitution the Unionists raised a cheer, having no doubt in mind the amendment of the Constitution contemplated by the Government in the shape of a Home Rule Bill.

WHO GOES HOME?

Animals and Domestic Instinct.

THERE are other wild animals, besides those who conduct, or misconduct, the nation's affairs at Westminster, who are not, says a writer in the "Globe," as the song has it, afraid to go home in the dark, and many of them, by day or by night, find the way back to their dwellings with considerable ingenuity. Authentic cases of dogs and cats returning to the old home on being removed by their owners to a new abode, many miles distant, which does not meet with their approval, are so numerous as to be worth no more than passing reference, although, seeing that they were in many cases transported by rail, and had no acquaintance with the country traversed, the manner of their return is often inexplicable. Nor is it only among domestic animals that this curious faculty of homing has been recorded, for badgers and otters in this country, and wild parrots in India, have been the subject of similar substantiated anecdotes.

THE BUMP OF LOCALITY.

To the student of animals, the question of first importance is as to the method of finding the way home, often in face of all manner of obstacles and deterrents. Is there, he asks, a separate instinct, a sense of direction, a bump of locality, such as is rarely, if ever, vouchsafed to human beings? Or is such accurate steering rather the result of careful observation of landmarks and a topographical knowledge of the neighbourhood? The case for special instinct is commonly supported by reference to that familiar instead the honey-bee, a little animal vulgarly credited with all manner of virtues that, in all probability, it does not possess. However the little busy bee may "improve each shining hours," it most certainly does not always know its way back to the hive, and the bubble of its reputation as an unerring traveller has been effectually pricked by Lord Avebury who has devoted considerable attention to the ways of the hymenoptera, and has even succeeded in taming a wasp, a task which most of us would willingly delegate. The bee owed much of its fame in this respect to one of its many admirers, a Frenchman named Fabre, who marked a number of his bees and then, having carried them various distances from the hive liberated them and made careful notes of the result of his experiment. Fortunately, with the open mind of the man of science M. Fabre published full and unvarnished statistics of what happened and the result was a powerful refutation of his own argument, since fewer than forty per cent. of his bees found their way home at all, and of these only a very small number flew even approximately straight back to the hive but appear rather to have circled aimlessly until some familiar landmark within the daily range of their forays among the flowers presented itself.

The homing pigeon is another well-known example often cited by way of illustrating this supposed natural geographical instinct; but, though woodpigeons and other wild species of the dove family do occasionally display it, there can be no question whatever about its having been mainly the result of education by man. These carrier-pigeons were employed by the pachas of Bagdad long before the birds were used in Europe, and it is obvious that a keen-eyed bird which flies so high and so fast must be endowed with exceptional powers of observation, and with unusual facilities for turning these to account. The training of these carrier-pigeons is a complicated art. The instruction must be patient and gradual, and, as in every kind of education, some pupils display far greater aptitude than others, while even the pick of them can only make their best times in the brightest weather.

AN EXAGGERATED INSTINCT.

It is easy to appreciate why popular belief in this marvellous homing instinct should have exaggerated its importance. The moment any case of an animal, domestic or otherwise, finding its way under difficulties back to a house comes to the notice of the occupant, it is forthwith communicated to the Press as a matter of exceptional interest. So, no doubt, it is. It is, however, to be regretted that, as a corrective, some of the far commoner cases of animals very stupidly going astray and utterly losing their bearings should not likewise be put on record. If this were done, we should obviously, as in the case of M. Fabre's bees, be in a better position to estimate the proportion of those who go home and those who get lost, thereby ascertaining the prevalence, of this strange instinct, if it can logically be called an instinct, not only in the animal world generally, but, what is of greater importance, among the individual of certain kinds of birds, beasts, and fishes. In the matter of homing birds, the nature-student has access to innumerable statistics of spring and autumn migrants. As, however, individuals are not marked by any distinguishing badge, as is being increasingly done in the case of salmon smolts and kelts, we have no ready means of determining how many of these periodical visitors to Britain return year after year to precisely the same locality. The mere fact of a pair of nightingales or flycatchers building for several years in succession in a particular corner of our garden should not, in the absence of such individual peculiarity as would warrant conviction of their identity, be interpreted for more than it is worth. The visitors may, of course, be the same pair that came last year; on the other hand their choice of summer quarters may merely indicate a nesting-site so conspicuously suited to the requirements of the species as to be sure of attracting early tenants each season. The same argument applies to the much-debated question of whether salmon ascend their native estuary after their sojourn in salt water. Thanks to Malloch and other recent authorities on salmon lore, our former theory of migration in these fishes has undergone complete revision, but the answer to this particular question has yet to be given.

WHAT ARE HAVANA CIGARS?

Libel Action by Cuban Manufacturers.

AN action for alleged libel was brought, in mail week, in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury by Messrs. Garcia and Co. and others, manufacturers of Havana cigars in the Isle of Cuba—a body, according to Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., leading counsel for the plaintiffs, representing forty-two separate firms, individuals, and companies, and including every independent manufacturer in Cuba of genuine Havana cigars—against Messrs. Godfrey Phillips (Limited). The defendants denied liability.

With Mr. Smith for the plaintiffs was Mr. McCardie, and defendants were represented by Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C.

Mr. Smith, in opening, said that the libel, which was of a serious character, appeared in advertisements published in the "Times" in December of 1909, and in a pamphlet called, "What are Havana cigars?" Counsel said that the defendants were cigar manufacturers on a big scale, and they sold cigars made in England—to be precise, in the district of Whitechapel. It has been established by law that no cigar could be called a Havana cigar that was not manufactured in Cuba, and the defendants, said counsel, had been prosecuted successfully at the instance of an association of which the present plaintiffs were members for passing off as Havana cigars that were not actually so.

LONDON-MADE CIGARS.

Smarting under this exposure, said Mr. Smith, the defendants issued the advertisements and the pamphlet which contained attacks on the integrity of the plaintiffs. The object of the pamphlet, which extolled a certain cigar of the defendants, was to suggest that those who had been instrumental in procuring the conviction of the defendants had been guilty of a similar offence in regard to Cuban cigars by using American leaf and not Cuban leaf.

Counsel said that when the pamphlet was written making this untrue suggestion the writers had before them official figures which showed that during the period reviewed in it practically no American leaf had been imported into Cuba. The question before the Court was whether this pampalet could be properly described as fair comment. The pamphlet suggested, said counsel, that out of a total output from Cuba of 206 million cigars in one year 181 millions were made of foreign imported tobacco and passed off as genuine. This was a reckless and injurious assertion. Then the pamphlet asked, "What becomes of the sacro-sanctity of the Havana cigar?" Counsel said he should be able to bring the evidence of the Cuban Consul to the effect that it was impossible for any tobacco capable of being made into cigars to go into Cuba, on account of the prohibitive duty, and he would show that the imported tobacco was either plug, smoking, or chewing, and subject to a small custom revenue duty, or it was re-imported Havana tobacco, on which no duty was payable. Counsel ended his statement with an appeal to the jury to vindicate the commercial integrity of the plaintiffs.

The evidence of the Consul-General of Cuba, taken on commission, was then read as to the imports of tobacco into Cuba. After further evidence, Mr. Smith rose and said that it would not be necessary for the case to proceed.

Mr. Duke then said that there had been a misapprehension on the part of the writer of the pamphlet. Defendants agreed to a verdict against them for £100 and to pay the costs. Plaintiffs were right in complaining of the statements made in the pamphlet.

His lordship said he was glad of this conclusion.

MOTOR HOOTERS.

Strange and Weird Noises.

SINCE the advent of motor-cars into ordinary daily life everything connected therewith which is not of essential importance to their satisfactory behaviour has been developed and improved beyond all recognition, including even the conscienceless speed-indicator. Among other accessories, as the motor agents and catalogues have it, which have made the most remarkable advance, says a motorist in the "Daily Mail," must be counted the multitude of inventions for the safety—or disturbance—of the general travelling public, which can be described, inaccurately enough, by the generic term "horns." These are the instruments which under certain circumstances may indeed become a nervous "terror of the night."

Ten years ago a motor-horn was a species of penny trumpet, a few inches in length, of a squeaking harshness, and of no sort of use. Its general inutility was partly due to its feeble powers, but mostly to the fact that its best efforts were completely nullified by the voice of the car itself, that shattering, clanking uproar which signalised the laborious approach of the tube-fired, chain-girt engine of self-destruction in which the hardy pioneer of automobilism adventured his life and reason. Nowadays the horn proper has been practically ousted by instruments of infinite variety, complication and cost, but where it still survives it bears little resemblance to its ancestors. Impressive in bulk, boasting as many coils as the rarest of exotic shellfish, adorned with several feet of beautifully tapered tubing, it gleams resplendently upon the off-side of the car and sends forth into the quaking traffic a note like the baying of bloodhounds—two guineas worth of brazen thunder.

The largest and most expensive of these are usually to be seen on the smallest cars, whose extreme range of speed lies between thirty-five and thirty miles an hour—"Olympic" sirens upon twenty-foot launches. Why this should be so it is difficult to understand. It is probably for the same reason which leads the owner of the little car to rake his steering so that he lies with his head in the near neighbourhood of the back-axle, and to have himself photographed in that position from in front, peering fiercely over a pyramidal radiator. By these simple means the most insignificant 6-h.p. "Snort-in-the-Dust" can be made to appear as a 200-h.p. Brooklands racer—to anyone, that is to say, who does not cavil at such incongruities as thirty-inch tyres on twenty-five hundredweight cars.

INSANITY OF SOUND.

But it is to the richly-appointed limousine or touring car that one must apply for information of the latest devices which are taking the place of the mechanical bloodhound and the nursery trumpet. Nearly every one of the glistening carriages which skim about the West End and glide swiftly over the face of the country is fitted with one or other of the newest methods of producing arresting noises, musical or otherwise, and both noises and methods are bewildering in their variety. Take your stand at some busy spot like the corner of Berkeley-street and Piccadilly, or in the High-street of some popular place like Maidenhead, and try to note and remember all, or even half, of the mixed uproar which ascends to the startled heavens. Your task will be an impossible one. Hoarse roars from shell-fish, guttering shrieks from exhaust-blown whistles, wailing moans from the hundred and one forms of sirens, and sounds unaccountable and indescribable from machines which rely for identification on weird and onomatopoetic titles, rise up and envelop you in a restless insanity of sound.

A huge six-cylinder limousine, floating by in a supernatural stillness, suddenly remarks: "Oh, dear! what can the matter be?" interrupted in the middle of its high note by a commercial traveller's van calling imperiously to "Boot and Saddle." "D'ye ken John Peel" shouts a coroneted brougham respectable to the point of dulness, trolling out the chorus as it drives on to call at the vicarage. You attempt to cross the road, and a noise like the death-rattle of an elephant makes you leap for safety, and while you wipe your forehead and prepare to try again, a low, grey, vicious-looking torpedo bursts into the nightingale's midnight serenade, mixing your terrors with gentle, fluttering trills. More bugle calls—the "Reveille," "Assembly," "Officers' wives get puddings and pies," "Come to the cook-house door, boys"—ring out in martial strains over an insistent accompaniment of common chords (all the rage two years ago), coaching tunes and long-sustained hoots from electric sirens.

THE NEW SIRENS.

Apart from the simple old-fashioned hand-squeezed air-bulb, the three principal agents relied upon nowadays for the production of road noises are electricity, the engine-exhaust, and friction wheels engaging with the flywheel of the engine, or some other rapidly revolving part. Of these the first and the last are, generally speaking, the most satisfactory, as the power is constant. An exhaust-blown whistle or similar instrument is struck dumb just when it is needed, as the driver shuts the throttle on approaching the obstacle, absent minded old lady, rattling traction engine, or somnolent carter, and the thing give forth nothing but an asthmatic wheeze. The only alternative is to carry the despised horn in reserve, or to race the engine violently to get the necessary "wind." The electrically worked or motor-driven siren has always an ample store of energy on which to draw for its wild yells. But their effect is rarely as awakening as that of a really powerful exhaust-siren.

The majority of these toys (they are nothing more) are very delicate of constitution. On a car I know, whose owners will go homeless, if necessary, to provide for its alleged wants, there is a nightingale fitting which, for five days out of the seven, is the bane of the mechanic's life. On Tuesdays and Wednesdays it will warble sweetly through the land, whispering lovingly in the ears of nervous old ladies, pouring its liquid notes over rustic Corydon and his sweet-heart in their love-making, bringing tender smiles to the face of the most obdurate dog-cart driving, motor-hating colonel, making the passage of the car a procession of peace, goodwill, and kindly contentment. On the other days it fills itself with soot, coughs and chokes, and, after ten minutes of futile hissing, lets forth an ear-splitting whistle just at the moment when the colonel's cob is getting ready to shy at a steam roller. After which it remains obstinately dumb until the following Tuesday.

But, with all their faults, and in spite of all the abuse which is heaped on them, the new noise-makers are really welcome innovations. That is a point which those who advocate standardisation may well bear in mind. Any noise which will bring a smile to the face of the pedestrian, plodding along in the dust, instead of the look of concentrated fury which is usually invoked by the harsh bark of the old horn must be a welcome change and if our friend the retired colonel remains callous to the song of the nightingale, there is always a chance that he may be moved by a happy reminder of other days when he turned out at dawn to inspect raw meat.

Like all "accessories" (conveniently cryptic term) the mechanical alarm is the reverse of cheap. Scarcely any can be bought for less than a sovereign and the majority are priced at two, three, and four guineas. A good electric horn costs, complete with its battery, about £4 10s., a nightingale about £3, and a bugle-call arrangement about the same. Many of them are a considerable nuisance to keep in working order, and few are reliable. But they are toys in the best sense of the term, and as the majority of motorists are merely grown-up children (I mean more particularly, of course, those who motor because they like it), and to them the car itself is the greatest toy ever vouchsafed to a good boy these new additions to the principal plaything are full of satisfactory charms.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, July 1.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of May 13, 1901, Lieut A F G Tracy has been transferred to the Emergency List, at his own request June 30.

Royal Marine Forces.

Capt A E Syson is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of November 29, 1881, June 26 Capt H E Gillespie Supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Syson, retired June 26.

Capt and Brevet Maj Edward Roden Cottingham M V O, R M A retired, to be Recruiting Staff Officers, Royal Marines, Exeter District, vice Maj S J Saumarez, R M L I retired, period of appointment expired July 1.

The undermention Retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List:—Capt A E Syson, Royal Marine Light Infantry June 26.

July 3.

Miss Dora Margaret Tebbutt has this day been appointed a Sirter in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service on probation.

War Office, July 4.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Gen Sir John D P French, Inspector-General of the Forces, to be an Aide-de-Camp-General to the King, vice Field-Marshal Sir W G Nicholson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff First Military Member of the Army Council, who vacates on promotion July 19.

Col J E Watson, C B, from the half-pay List, to command a District, vice Col G H Ovens, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired June 24.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Maj E W L Urquhart retires on retired pay; Capt J A Browning to be Maj July 5. 18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars—Serg Maj W H Parsons to be Qrmr with the honorary rank of Lieutenant July 5.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut District Officer Archibald Morrison retires on retired pay July 5.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Maj A M R Malloch is seconded for service with the Territorial Artillery June 15; Supernumerary Maj C E Palmer, D S O is restored to the establishment June 20; Lieut W R Reid to be Capt May 9.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut Col H de T Phillips is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery April 26. The promotion to the rank of Lieut Col of Maj Charles W Brownlow is ante-dated to April 26 1911, vice H de T Phillips seconded.

The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut Cols:—M S C Champbell, CIE vice M M Noble, seconded, and to be seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department. W H Robinson, vice M S C Champbell, C I E April 27.

Major Price K Lewes is seconded for service on the Staff May 21.

The promotion to the rank of Major of the undermentioned Capts is ante-dated as follows:—W G Lyddon, J H Lawrence Archer and E W M Walker April 26; Edmond L'E Whitehead April 27; A C Wilkinson May 7; P N G Reade May 10; W H W Hope and P S Lowis May 15; H W Bowen and S C Muspratt-Williams May 20; A C Boyd and R H Parker May 21.

Capt R de V Bland-Hunt to be Major May 27.

Capt K J Fitz G Ingham is seconded for service on the Staff June 9.

The undermentioned supernumerary Capts are restored to the establishment:—A L B Jacob May 21, W N Budgen May 26, F Sutton June 1.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieuts is ante-dated as follows:—James A Gardner May 7, A I Drysdale May 10.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts: Frederick Carey, and to remain seconded May 27; W M Hunt May 27; A C Heaslop, under the previsions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, and to remain seconded May 27; Arthur Erskine-Murray May 28.

The undermentioned Lieuts are seconded:—G W C Hickie, for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery May 27; M D Lecky, while Assistant Instructor in Gunnery at Aden June 8.

The undermentioned supernumerary Lieuts are restored to the establishment:—M S Scott May 26; W B Caddell May 28; H G de Watteville June 24.

Capt O R Swayne, D S O, to be Adjutant June 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col H N Dumbleton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, retires on retired pay July 4; Major W V Soudamore to be Lieut-Col, vice Brev Col H N Dumbleton July 4.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt and Brev Maj J A C Quilter is seconded for service on the Staff, Supernumerary Capt M E Makgill-Crichton-Maitland is restored to the establishment July 13.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut D C Bingham to be Adjutant July 1.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Reg.—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts T W Reynolds, E O T B Williams May 1.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut-Col A B H Northcott, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay, Maj W D Smith to be Lieut Col, vice A B H Northcott July 1.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt E H Llewellyn retires on retired pay July 5.

The Gloucestershire Reg—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—R S Stephenson, D S O, and to remain seconded, R D Scott June 9.

The Dorsetshire Reg—Maj W R Arnold retires on retired pay July 5; Capt C S H Waymouth to be Maj July 5.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg—Capt F J Radford to be Maj June 7.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Sec Lieut M K Mackenzie, from The East Lancashire Reg, to be Sec Lieut July 5.

The Manchester Reg—Capt A G Sharp is placed on the Half-pay List at his own request, under the provisions of Article 271, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 5.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt G S G Craufurd, D S O, is seconded for service under the Government of India May 29.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—E J McN Penrose, H E Herrick March 4.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut C H Walsh is seconded for service on the Staff June 2.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Sec Lieut J LG Irvine to be Lieut June 17.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut. A F G Pery-Knox-Gore to be Capt. May 31; Sec Lieut. T C R Moore to be Lieut., under the provisions af Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 4.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut.-Col. H L E White is placed on retired pay July 3.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The undermentioned Chaplains to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplains to the Forces, 3rd Class:—The Rev. J J Mac P Cowper July 1; the Rev. J H Baynham July 2.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Mary M Tedman resigns her appointment July 5. The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Evelyn Griffiths, Miss Laura E James, Miss Dinah J Macgregor, Miss Violet S Newman, Miss Marion L Scott, Miss Ivy J Taunton. Miss Evelina Dearberg to be Staff Nurse provisionally June 15.

Army Pay Department.

Col R M Ireland, CB, CMG, Chief Paymaster, is placed on retired pay July 5; Lieut-Col G W Fitton Staff Paymaster, to be Chief Paymaster, with the rank of Col July 5; Maj F J Thursby-Pelham, Paymaster, to be Staff Paymaster; Staff Sergt-Maj A Riste, from the Army Pay Corps, to be Assist Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut July 5.

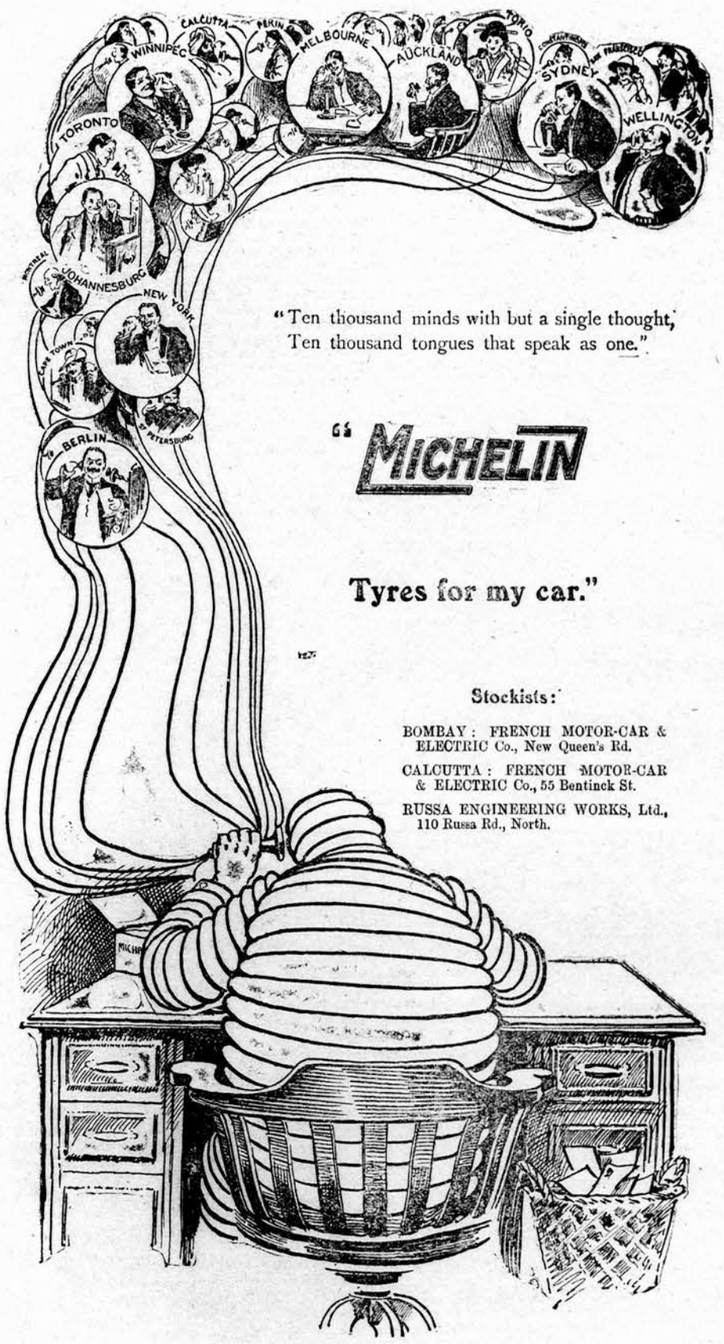
Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels retire on retired pay:—F S Garratt CB, DSO, on resigning command of the 4th Cavalry Brigade Sir William Y Foster Half-pay List July 5.

Maj E O Wathen, D A A G, Jersey District, is placed on retired pay June 29.

Capt A H W Haywood, R A, is granted the temporary rank of Maj, while employed with the West African Frontier Force June 28.

The undermentioned Qrmrs and Hon Capts are granted the honorary rank of Maj:—S A Snatt, the Worcestershire Regt; C W Jepson, The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt July 1.



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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 99 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sezsation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8;
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Banaree, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully,—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th Feorvary 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1905.

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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 20.] [BOMBAY, July 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 1-2		1-4
do. Rentes	94 2-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	24 3-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	52 3-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25-27 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-46	1-2	
do. do. New York	4-86 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	2 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—India bazars buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£30,930,000	Inc. £ 260,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,300,000	Unchanged
Other Deposits	£46,900,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	£29,200,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Notes and Gold	£30,000,000	Inc. £200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	8,500
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	13,000
Mid-Americans	7 45-13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·07	6·87	6·59	6·51	6·45
—02	unchgd	unchgd	+01	unchgd

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·44	6·45	6·46	6·47
unchgd	+01	+01	+01

New York Official noon call October 12·10 Jan. 12·07.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·10 Jan. 12·11.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Receipts at " Last year	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	2,000
Spot Cotton—	13·45 - 45
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·00—11	Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·00 -11	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	14 1-4—1-4
Futures month of Oct.	12·00—07
Futures month of Dec.	11·97—07
Tone of Spot Cotton	Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 13-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 6 5-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6 7-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 9-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 7-16
Good Broach	d 6 23-32
F. G. Broach	d 6 25-32
Fine Broach	d 7 2-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	33 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	33 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs	33 1-4
Do. Month—July.	
Buyers &c.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	33 3-4
Do. Month—Aug.	
Buyers &c.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship	45 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship	47 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.	
Brown Cawnpore	42 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	71 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata.	64 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4-6—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	8 68
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£56 3 4

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	Nominal.

ARRIVALS—
"Gramsbergen."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	14-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Steady. Inactive.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	13-6—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Prices quite nominal.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	12 4 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	Aug.
Tone—Market opened firm and closed weaker.	
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	15 5 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Sold for higher prices.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	11 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	July.
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×13 C and F Calcutta ....
Do. do. July—11 0 3-4—Value. Aug.-Nov.—11 0 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ....
Do. do. July—11 2 1-4—Value. Aug.-Nov.—11 2 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ....
Do. do. July—12 0 3-4—Value. Aug.-Nov.—12 0 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ....
Do. do. July—12 2 1-4—Value. Aug.-Nov.—12 2 1-4—Value.
General Tone—Fair enquiry but trade quiet.

The recent continued rise in price of German Beetroot Sugar has been caused by large speculative buying in expectation of possible damage to Austrian and German crops by drought.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [21ST July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Bullion.	3,07,200	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullion.	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	96,000	do	International Bank
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
23 Boxes Bullion.	15,66,720	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ..	13,750		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 19th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	35	40,380
B B and C I Railway	66	77,729

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The local market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s 4 7-32d for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been very little business doing to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	170 1-2
Do. do Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	183
Shanghai "	176 1-4
Japan "	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market has fluctuated between 96 7-16 and 96 3-8 for Cash and 96 3-8 and 96 1-4 for the Settlement closing at the lower quotations. A fair business has been done.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96 6 0
Settlement	"	96 4 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready and for delivery in two months at 24 5-16 and 24 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 52 3-4. The local market opened quiet at 62 ex-duty for ready bars and closes unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24 1 0
Australian "	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	"	16 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	"	62 0 0
" 1st Settlement	"	61 13 0
" 2nd "	"	61 13 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, the Secretary of State alloted 22·50 lakhs bills at 1s 4 1-32d. and 27·60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 5 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 59·20 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 30th June and arrived to-day with the mail of the 7th July brings £150,000 bar gold and £60,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs. 6,70,000
Bombay	" 14,30,000
Madras	" 14,10,000
Total	" 35,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th July and comes with the mail of the 14th July brings £ 110,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 19,60,000
Bombay	" 12,40,000
Madras	" 3,60,000
Total	" 24,60,000

The steamer which left London the 14th July and comes with the mail of the 21st July brings £ 60,000 bar gold £ 160,000 silver for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 7,60,000
Bombay	" 13,40,000
Madras	" 2,10,000
Total	" 23,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	55,000
Other Deposits	.....	7,85,000
Sundries	.....	5,92,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	2,22,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,24,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	35,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	24,20,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	3,48,000
Bullion	.....	49,000
Balance with other Banks.	63,000	.....
Sundries	.....	1,45,000
Cash	14,01,000	.....

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
A further sharp decline has marked the course of the Home markets during the past week. Crop reports have been excellent and chances are in favour of a record yield in America provided nothing unforeseen occurs. It is possible we may see fluctuations in the near feature, but so long as crop conditions continue so favourable, no sustained advance can be anticipated. The lower range of values now ruling has brought out spinners as buyers in Liverpool and a fair spot business has been done at the decline.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct.	12·74	12·03	—·74
" Dec.	12·72	12·0	—·72
Spot	14·25	13.45	—·80
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct.	12·64	12·00	—·64
" Dec.	12·63	11·97	—·66
Spot	14 5-8	14 1-4	— 3-8
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	7·42	7·02	—·40
" Oct.-Nov.	6·75	6·50	—·25
Spot	7·73	7·45	—·28

Our market has continued to persue its own line and has been unaffected by the heavy drop at Home. Weather conditions completely rule the market, and it seems doubtful if any decline can be looked for until there is general rain over the cotton growing area. Whether this is a wise course to persue must be left to those concerned, but Indian cotton is dear now in comparison with Americans, and a change in the weather in India may cause a rush to sell and a slump in values. Absence of rain is no doubt causing anxiety but it is too early to talk of a failure of the crop and the area under cotton is too widely distributed.

Very little business has been done in New Crop during the week. The usual speculative business in good Broach and fully good Bengal is going on in the bazaar, but general business is practically at a standstill. Buyers and sellers are too far apart. There is little change to report in prices during the week.

The daily offtake of ready cotton has been poor. Exporters are out of the market and mills are only buying quietly. Prices are easier.

LATER.

The market closes steady as under many quotations being quite nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	318	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	321	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	313	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	"	307	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	295	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	285	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	305	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	295	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	286	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	267	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales
Total Imports	Nil.	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·03	6·84	6·56	6·47
—04	—03	—03	—03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·42	6·41	6·42	6·43	6·44
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	20,163	7,906	+ 12,262
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 20th July	2,428,297	3,119,320	—691,023
Shipments for the week Europe	14,090	16,865	— 2,175
China			
Japan	22,499	23,635	— 1,136
Coast Ports			
Total...	37,589	40,550	— 3,361
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 20th July Europe	901,633	1,031,131	—129,509
China	14,510	93,934	— 81,424
Japan	582,743	821,943	—239,195
Coast Ports	31,414	33,932	— 2,518
Total...	1,533,295	1,982,971	—449,676
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	5,3	160	+ 353
China			
Japan	2,429	200	+ 2,229
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 3rd July 1911—11,324 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 31st May 1911—4,793 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	47	400,602	422,469
Central India	211	147,311	210,267
Barsee and Nagur	19	116,783	268,580
Berar	4	359,354	525,799
Central Provinces	78	149,330	293,712
Total Oomras	359	1,173,940	1,730,817
Dholleras	2,306	265,661	250,905
Broach	.....	218,471	305,042
Compta and Dharwar	9,759	226,286	222,792
Westerns	3,341	37,299	35,879
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	1,203	295,663	408,143
Bengals (Rajputana)	2,457	144,546	118,246
Sind	665	64,357	41,912
Persian	47	2,624	3,800
American	.....	6,522	863
Egyptian	.....	2,380	604
Other sorts	1	538	254
Total	20,163	2,128,297	3,119,320

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 20th July, 1911	2,428,297
	2,678,297
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 20th July, 1911	1,533,295
	1,145,002
Afloat	2,912
	1,142,090
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	653,646
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 21st July, 1910	488,444
Difference since last week	— 6,977

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet but steady. The following business is reported :—
ANTWERP :—1,500 tons seeds at 15s 3d and small lots of cotton at 16s to 16s 6d.
DUNKIRK :—Nothing doing.
HAVRE :—July-August at present no sellers.
GENOA :—Small lots seeds at 15s cotton at 16s. 6d, July.
HAMBURG :—250 tons cotton at 17s 6d. July; and 4,000 to 5,000 tons light seeds at 15s August.
HULL :—Small lots light seeds and relets at 13s 6d.
LIVERPOOL :—About 500 tons wheat at 16s August.
MARSEILLES :—Wheat at 15s 6d, seeds at 14s August.
LONDON :—No sellers.
The market closes firm. Sellers are asking 16s 6d seeds, cotton; 15s 6d light seeds for Antwerp, Dunkirk, but with very little business doing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
A further rise has been established in this market, and the Home markets have advanced about a shilling. The rise here in New Crop has been larger than that for September delivery (old crop) owing to unfavourable weather conditions prevailing. Up-country and Calcutta merchants have been constant buyers in our market. If the weather continues unfavourable we expect a further advance in the near future.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12 8 0 B. T.
September	"	13 4 0 R. T.
April-May 1912	"	11 14 0 "

RAPESEED :—
The quieter feeling noticed at the beginning of the week has been removed, and a better demand has been experienced during the last day or so. Sellers are reluctant to accept present prices.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 0 0 B.T.
" Brown Etawah	"	7 1 0 "
" Yellow Guzerat	"	8 0 0 "
" Yellow Cawnpore	"	7 10 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Stocks are small, and the market is firm owing to unfavourable weather for the growing crop.
We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.	Rs.	53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	59 0 0
Black Kutni	"	45 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is steady with a good demand.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	10 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
A steady market with a fair enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	35 12 0

COTTONSEED :—
Quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	22 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Receipts are large and a good business has been done at steady prices.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	6 11 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
Shippers are doing next to nothing, and have been rather sellers locally against Karachi account. In the native bazaar business in "Sutta" contracts is brisk and changes occur almost hourly. Large orders to buy are being received and executed daily. As long as the present unfavourable weather continues prices are likely to advance.
We quote :—

Ready White Pesi 85 per cent.	Rs.	4 12 0 R.T.
White Delhi September	"	5 3 0 "
White Delhi April-May	"	5 10 6 "

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	—	20,168 bales
Wheat	—	93,038 cwts.
Linseed	—	30,353 "
Rapeseed	—	37,926 "
Gingellyseed	—	1,331 "
Poppyseed	—	10,347 "
Groundnuts	—	3,237 "
Castorseed	—	21,113 "
Rice	—	115,684 "
Myrabollams	—	2,033 "
Cottonseed	—	39,267 "
Mowrasseed	—	79,961 "
Gram	—	15,115 "
Joowar	—	5,298 "
Maize	—	1,775 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues very quiet. The absence of rain is causing anxiety.
GREY GOODS.—The market is dull. Nothing doing.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very dull, and the demand poor.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is quiet and the demand as completely subsided owing to the absence of rain.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull and the demand very meagre.
DHOOTIES.—The Home markets keep steady though prices are slightly cheaper. Here the demand has altogether stopped owing to the want of rain up-country.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW.—The Home market shows no change during the week but prices here have given away owing to heavy stocks. Rupee prices only cover £66·15 for Copper and £55·10 for Yellow Metal. The consumption has much dwindled owing to the continued absence of rains.

PETROLEUM.

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	per case Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand ...150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel Acan	" 4 12 2
Dove's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel Acan	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins " 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		" 3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins 125°		" 3 10 0

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukke," per two tins	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	2 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2 10 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and the absence of rain has caused anxiety which has kept prices of mill shares dull. In some cases they have not however, fluctuated, while in others they have declined a little. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,745; Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 66 3-4 X.D., and Bank of Burmah's at Rs. 135 X.D. Bank of Baroda's are in demand at Rs. 66 C.D. Credit Bank shares are steady at Rs. 10 C.D.; Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 52 1-2 C.D. and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 10 1-2 C.D. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares have changed hands at Rs. 125; Century Mill shares are weak at Rs. 190; Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,760. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,165; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 72 1-2; David's have declined Rs. 386 1-4; Edward Sassoon Mills shares to Rs. 187 1-2; Finlay's are quiet at Rs. 255; Imperial's have been put through at Rs. 132 1-2; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 152 1-2; Khatau Makanji Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 825; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 662 1-2; Manecki Petit's are quiet at Rs. 2,605; Morarjee Gocouldas at Rs. 2,825; New Great Eastern at Rs. 777 1-2; New City of Bombay are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 755; Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 810; Standard's are weak at Rs 955; Swadeshi have declined to Rs. 1,085; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary Shares are quiet at Rs. 490. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock's are unchanged at Rs. 240. Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 89. Bombay Burma Trading Company have ruled at and about Rs. 560. A big lot of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Company, Ltd. ordinary shares has been placed at Rs138 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 172. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 280, and preference shares are steady at Rs. 285. Central India Mining Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 28 1-4; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged and steady at Rs. 827 1-2; Shivrajpurs have been put through at Rs. 16 1-2. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 63 1-2 deferred to Rs. 95 and preference to Rs. 162. Treacher's have declined to Rs. 520. Press shares are nearly unchanged with little doing in them. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old shares have changed hands at Rs. 645; Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 124; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 128. A good number of Tapty Valley Railway shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 500 and a good lot of Central Provinces Railway shares has been placed at Rs. 31 1-2 X.D. Guzarat Railway shares are unchanged at Rs. 29, and the rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

There was an amusing incident during the King's visit to Portsmouth, when he inspected the veterans. An old sailor said to him :—"I was boatswain's mate aboard the yacht "Alberta" when you were there, Sir. You were the worry of my life." The King and Queen laughed. "I remember," said His Majesty; "I was a boy, then, about the size of my son." "No, Sir," said the old fellow, "you were smaller; about so high," holding his hand scarcely 3 ft. from the ground. The King laughed again.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	270
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1745xd
Bank of India	500	50	6 "	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1635
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1420
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	135xd
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	66
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 "	10
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	52½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	10½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	78½
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	535
Alliance	1000	1000	...	62½
Barar Mfg	200	200	...	180
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	125
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	350	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	310
Century	100	100	3	135
Central India	500	500	70	1760
Jubna	1000	1000	...	700
Ohko Silk	500	500	20	460
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1165
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	180
Cooria	1000	1000	yr. 20	470
Crescent	100	100	4	72½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	850
Crown	500	500	20	400
David	350	250	10	386½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	550
Empress	500	500	...	105
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	187½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	210
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1370
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	257½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	475
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	132½
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	345
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	240
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	152½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	300
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	760
Khatow Makanjee	1000	1000	45	825
Kohinoor	500	500	15	662½
Leopold	100	100	...	71
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1310
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2400
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	80	2605
Morarji Gocouldas	1000	1000	60	2825
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	175
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	755
Phoenix	100	100	6	77½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	350
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	810
Swadeshi	500	500	yr. 85	540
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	1475
S. Mahrattha	250	250	15	180
Standard Mills	500	500	25	955
Sun	250	250	nil	85
Swan	250	250	10	210
Swadesh	500	500	25	1085
Textile	500	500	20	840
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	nil	490
Do.	500	500	nil	610
Western India	1000	1000	25	890

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ok Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	240
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 "	16
Banankua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	89
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	560
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.	£10	£10	Nil.	138
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	172
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	940
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	8½	28½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	55
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ "	170
Karsa Landing	200	75	12	115
Mareks and Co	100	100	8	105
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 7.

BELATED RECOGNITION.

Thirty-five years after the purchase by the Government of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal the Ministry of the day have been moved to an act of recognition that ought to have been made a generation ago. The public services of the late Frederick Greenwood are known to most who read, and the more conspicuous of them to all political students. It may be that,as has been said, the fertile mind that conceived the happy thought of buying the controlling interest in the Red Sea route to India disdained the idea of fee or reward; but that did not relieve responsible statesmen from doing honour to the memory of so great an Englishman and so unselfish a patriot. One has not forgotten the fact that at the complimentary dinner to Greenwood given a few years ago the most prominent among those who honoured him at the board were leaders of the Liberal party and none of his own. And now it is from the hands of a Liberal Ministers that his daughters receive the slender reward of a Civil List pension in recognition of their father's "literary abilities and public services." Journalists must be grateful, one supposes, for even this tarday tribute to the genius of the most notable of all the noted publicists of the Victorian age. For the sake of the Misses Greenwood one is glad that a Liberal Prime Minister has recognised a duty in honouring the memory of their father, when conservative statesmen had forgotten him.

MR. DEVLIN AND BARON DE FOREST.

With that passion for the inaccurate which characterises him so illustriouly, Mr. Devlin yesterday stated in the House of Commons that the opponent of Captain Donelan, the lately unseated member for East Cork County, has been supported by the Tariff Reform League to the tune of over £5,000. Mr. Goulding, who as the Speaker pointedly reminded Mr. Devlin, "is in a position to know the facts," at once denied the statement in the most emphatic way; and Mr.Devlin then withdrew it, and substituted "Tariff Reform party" for Tariff Reform League. The original statement was false, the second is meaningless. A similar display is stated to have lately been made by Baron de Forest in his assault on West Ham. He is reported to have said that when he (the baron) came of age, the Tory party asked him for a subscription for Tariff Reform, and promised that if it was big enough, an earldom would be his reward. As Baron de Forest came of age in the year 1900, and as Tariff Reform was at that time no more adumbrated by Mr. Chamberlain until three years later, the statement carries its own reputation on the face of it. That it should have been uttered in an election contest adds to its ugliness.

THE HEAT.

With the thermometer at 83, London found itself too hot yesterday for any other business than that of trying to get cool; and, in the early morning, there is every promise of similar conditions continuing. In a forward, we are having some genuine English summer weather, and, on the whole, we are grateful for it. Those who are able to take suits of duck from their clothes-chests are probably the happiest of us; but these are but few, and those with the courage to wear them in the City are fewer still. Meanwhile, America, continues to swelter in the fiercest heatwave on record. Already more than five hundred deaths are recorded, and all the newspapers are calling New York "hell with the lid on." In the matter of clothes, men and women alike are getting as near to the sartorial luxuriance of Adam and Eve as propriety and the police will permit; thousands sleep nightly on balconies and in the parks; people in scores are being lifted in a fainting state from the trains; and the doctors and nurses of the city, and, indeed, of the country, are on the brink of collapse. All this is, of course, in the best American manner. Whatever that strenuous land finds to do, it does with all its might. If it decides upon a heat-wave, it aims at a record; and this time it has got there.

THE USES OF THE POLICE.

Churchillism is as much responsible for the outbreak of mob violence at Manchester as the seaport strikes. The local police have, as on previous occasions in which the Home Secretary has avoided a necessary resort to force, been most unfairly treated, in being driven to physical exhaustion in the impossible task of fighting an industrial revolution with rose-leaves. It is no less an injustice to the police of London and Birmingham to be sent away to do soldier's work; the police are essentially a local force and there is no warrant for using them as auxiliaries to the police of other counties and cities in the quelling of riot when soldiers are practically on the spot. If the police force of the country is to be reconstituted on the basis of the Royal Irish Constabulary, that is a new departure; but the conditions of service should be revised accordingly. The shifts and expediencies of the Home Office are typical, not of the Department, but of the Minister. They do not assist the cause of public order, and they lower the prestige of the Department. Indirectly, the shriking of the task of repressing disorder encourages discontent an unrest. Soldiers were at last despatched to Manchester on Thursday, but the violence of Wednesday would have been ended if they had been sent the day before.

PITY THE SORROWS OF A POOR LORD MAYOR.

The poor Lord Mayor of Dublin must be finding a good deal of a burden just now. His discovery that it is his duty to welcome the King on his majesty's entry into Dublin is so belated that nobody in Ireland is paying the smallest respect to it, and of all the majority of the Dublin Corporation, who, indeed, not in the habit of paying respect to anybody or anything, not even to themselves. If the majority were composed of responsible and representative citizens, it would be feeling some humiliation to-day at the spectacle which Alderman Farrell has presented since he was elected Lord Mayor. Composed as it is, it is no doubt as cheerful to-day as Alderman Farrell is depressed the proceedings inside and outside the City Hall were equally interesting. Inside, a quorum failed to appear; and consequently the Lord Mayor's proposals of an official civic welcome to the King fell to the ground with the minimum of disloyal accompaniment. As the loyal majority of the people of Dublin do not give a thraneen as to what the Corporation may or may not do in regard to welcoming his Majesty, this is about as happy a solution of the situation as could have been devised. As to the scuffling, hat-crashing, and shrieking went on outside the City Hall—well, they are all part of the day's fun of a Dublin crowd. To-day they are doubtless changed into Homeric laughter at the Lord Mayore. On Saturday they will be lost in the acclamation of his Majesty.

THE PLOT OF THE PLAY.

The most reassuring feature of the new Morocco incident is the coolness with which European opinion observes the evolution of Germany's rather crude "drama ic sketch." The chief gain to the interests of diplomatic stability in these last few years is the disappearance of that power which the statesmen of Berlin so recently possessed of getting on their neighbours' nerves. Their "shock tactics" are now fully understood, and every politician and journalist examines this demonstration at a port where there is £3,000 worth of German property in a spirit of what must be, to some interested parties, provokingly cold-blooded analysis. In the abstract there are two conceivable explanations of the Panther's spring. One would be that Germany wants a cadir for a naval port—which would be equivalent to saying that she wants war, since neither France nor England would consent to the establishment of a fighting base where there are no substantial interests to protect and which could be the implement only of an offensive policy. If we reject this hypothesis, the only alternative theory is that Germany wants something else, and has used this Moroccan harbour,with its potentialities of creating unrest, as a means of blackmail. The word may be an ugly one, but the thing is common enough in diplomacy, and, if the demands are not too serious, they may be paid in the interests of the world's peace. It will be generally noted that the Kaiser's Ministers leave to others the protection of the powder magazine, while they amuse themselves by throwing about the lighted matches.

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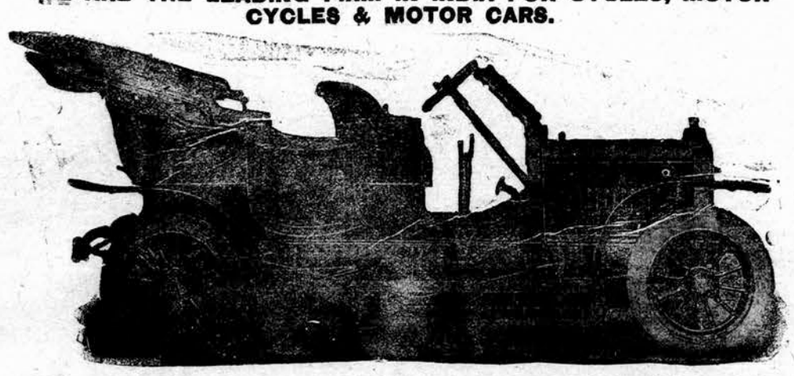

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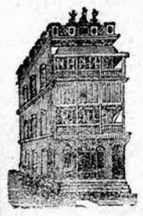

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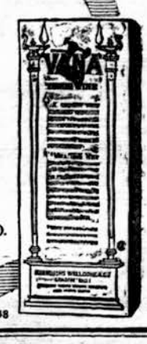

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